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ABSTRACT

This selective annotated bibliography of Egyptian publications on education contains 126 entries on 55 topics. Publications include journal articles, books, and government documents published during 1976 or late 1975. Among the 55 topics are the following: adult education, agricultural schools, art education, child upbringing, compulsory education, development of curricula, education by correspondence, educational planning and research, faculties and universities, problems of graduates, higher education, industrial schools, laws and regulations, mental health, musical education, loaning of personnel, philosophy of education, primary education, private education, religious education, school buildings, school nutrition, secondary education, special education, student associations, promotion of teachers, technical education, and education of women. Each entry contains author, title, source, date, page, length, and an annotation of several short paragraphs. The bibliography concludes with indexes to authors and sources. (AV)

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EGYPTIAN EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Vol. 2, No. 1, 1976

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ACADEMIC CERTIFICATES

1 - El-Sebaei, Labib, "Tas'irat Al-Shihadat; Limaza? Wa-ila ayna?; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah", (Certificate Prices; Why? And Where To?; A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 490, (January 15, 1976), pp. 20 - 21.

After stating that the policy of admission in universities is aimed at the provision of the largest number of places in each faculty and institute for students who have successfully obtained their General Secondary Certificate, the writer showed how this policy resulted in overcrowding faculties and higher institutes with tens of thousands of students.

Reviewing the causes for the inadequacy of technical education, the writer mentioned low salaries and the prices attached to certificates as being the main causes.

He called for the revision of the educational structure in Egypt and explained why this revision is a necessity. He also advocated the abolition of certificate prices as a step towards the reformation of the educational system in Egypt.

ADMINISTRATIONS

Ministry of Education

2 - A.R.E., Legislations, Laws and Regulations. "Ministerial Resolution No. 40 Dated February 7, 1976 in Connection with the Creation of an Administration for Cultural Cooperation and Translation Affiliated to the Sector of Cultural Relations and Central Services", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976, 10 stencil pages.

The first article of this Resolution, which consists of four articles, deals with the creation of an Administration for Cultural Cooperation and Translation and defines its affiliation.

Article 2 specifies the functions of this Administration, while the third article sets forth the manner in which the Administration's divisions are constituted and its vacant jobs filled.

The fourth and last article deals with the implementation of the Resolution and specifies the date for its coming into force.

ADULT EDUCATION

3 - Farag, Aleyya Ali, "Ta'lim Al-Kibar Wal-Tanmiyah; Dirasah Muqaranah", (Adult Education and Economic Development; A Comparative study), "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), Vol. 8, Issue No. 1, (January 1976), pp. 53 - 65.

Following an introduction on the importance of adult education in developing countries, more specifically in Arab countries, the writer indicated the role of adult education in promoting all aspects of economic development. She then dealt with the functional eradication of illiteracy, indicating its significance among farmers and showing the difference between programs of functional eradication of illiteracy in villages and in rural centres.

The writer went on to describe adult education programs in Yugoslavia and India, stressing non-governmental endeavours in adult education and explaining the requirements for devising programs for training teachers engaged in functional eradication of illiteracy.

Concluding her article, the writer reviewed her own recommendations in the field of adult education in Egypt, saying that literacy campaigns should be linked to education of children under compulsory age, that illiterates should be enlightened on the importance of wiping out illiteracy, that illiteracy campaigns should be linked to work, that adult education in rural areas should differ from that in urban centers and that private non-governmental efforts in this respect should be encouraged.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

4 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Office of the Adviser for Agricultural Education, "Al-Jadid Fil-Ta'lim Al-Zira'ei 'an Al-'Aam Al-Dirasi 1975/76", ("What Is New in Agricultural Education in the School Year 1975/76?), Cairo, 1976, one typewritten page.

- Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

A review is made in this report of all changes introduced on the curricula of agricultural education, particularly the subjects of horticulture and animal production.

On teaching methods, the report mentioned the annual training sessions for educational teachers which, apart from teaching methods, deal with practical training in the fields of agricultural production.

The report goes on to describe the educational facilities used in agricultural education, whether live facilities at the agricultural premises or facilities jointly prepared by teachers and students. It also discusses radio and television programs introduced in agricultural schools.

On textbooks, the report mentioned the steps taken or due to be taken to acquaint students with the latest scientific developments published in supplementary . y up-to-date bulletin.

Lastly, the report described the measures taken in the field of guidance and counselling as a result of dividing agricultural subjects.

ART EDUCATION

5 - Diab, Safaa, "Al-Turath Wal-Fannan Al-Murabbi", (Heritage and the Artist Educator), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year Issue No. 1, (February 1976), pp. 46 - 49.

At the beginning of her article, the writer defined heritage and showed the relationship between society and its traditions and heritage.

Expounding on art education, she described the role of the artist educator and pointed to the lack of clarity between the plastic art movement in Egypt and the traditions of art created in Egypt thousands of years ago, explaining the reasons therefor.

She went on to show how certain artists were influenced by Islamic art, elaborating on the types of Islamic art which were most influential. She concluded her article by urging artists to combine oriental and occidental arts, thus contributing towards the progress of art in Egypt.

CHILD UPBRINGING

6 - Ahmed, Mohamed Abul Ela, "La'ab Al-Atfal Wa-Ahamiyyatuha fi Dawu Al-Hagayeq Al-Sulukiyyah Li-Marahil Al-Numuw Al-Mukhtalifah", (Children's Toys and their Importance in the Light of Behaviour Determinants in the Various Stages of Growth), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year Issue No.1, (January 1976), pp. 39 - 52.

Following an introduction in which the writer underlined the importance of toys and play for babies, children and adolescents, he showed the value of toys and explained their role in the educational process and in influencing children's inclinations and acquisition of social skills.

The writer went on to describe children's needs to toys in their breast-feeding stage and in their second and third years of age.

He cited examples of suitable toys for the primary stage which he divides into three stages: from 6 to 8, from 8 to 9 and the third being the pre-adolescence stage.

Concluding his article, the writer discussed the problems of play, whether individual or solitary, and the problems of dependence on group entertainment media, such as the television, films and comics, showing how they influence children.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

7 - Fathallah, Sanaa, "Da'wah Lil-Kitabah Lil-Tifl", (A Call for Writing Books for Children), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7347, (January 5, 1976), p. 12.

Beginning her article, the writer stated that writing books for children is a difficult task, adding that universities should take up teaching this subject on strict academic principles.

After reviewing the successful attempts for writing books for children, she called for the creation of a national committee entrusted with the formulation of the necessary plans for children's culture, citing its functions.

After describing the characteristics of children's books, whether as to subject or as to production or to their convincing influence, the writer praised the Egyptian First Lady's efforts in the World Conference on Women International Year for proclaiming 1977 as a Children Year on a United Nations level.

8 - Ashour, Sohair Ahmed, "Kutub Al-Atfal", (Children's Books), "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), Vol. VIII, Issue No. 1, (January 1976), pp. 80 - 84.

As an introduction to her article, the writer mentioned the reasons why more attention should be given to children, saying that books constitute the most vital basis for the proper upbringing of the child. She described the manner in which suitable books for children are to be selected.

Commenting on the children's books contained in the list prepared by the Administration of School Libraries of the Ministry of Education and on the books selected for the primary stage in the school year 1965/66, the writer reviewed the factors which should be taken into consideration in writing books designed for children and in selecting books suitable for them.

Concluding her article, the writer called for the creation of a higher council for childhood and explained its aims and objectives.

9 - Abdul Aziz, Safaa, "Al-Tifl Al-Misri Tanqusuhu Al-Kutub Al-Mumti'ah", (The Egyptian Child Lacks Interesting Books), "Akher Sa'aah" magazine, Issue No. 2161, (March 24, 1976), pp. 26 - 27.

Following an introduction on the importance of the bodily and mental care for children, the writer dealt with the type of education required for children and the appropriate style and contents of books prepared for children.

Relating the problems of children's books in Egypt, the writer mentioned that very few authors are trained to write for children, adding that no attention is given to school libraries, no publishing houses are specialised in publishing children's books and all available books are expensive to buy.

Solutions suggested by the author for surmounting these problems include the establishment of a specialized publishing house, the spreading of school and public libraries and their supplying with a large variety of reading material for children, the improvement of the outside appearance and contents of children's books and the encouragement of authors and writers to devote their attention to writing for children.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

10 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Commercial Education, "Report on Commercial Education", Cairo, 1976, one typewritten page.
- Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

Following an introduction on the rapid growth of commercial education pursuant to the policy devised by the Ministry for expanding technical education to such a point where it could absorb 70% of the pupils completing the preparatory stage, the Report gave statistics indicating the number of classes and pupils during the past five years.

The Report went on to describe the changes and alterations made in the curricula of general secondary schools, whether in approved textbooks or in the new syllabus prepared by the Directorate, showing the changes warranted by the new syllabus.

Regarding the specialized commercial secondary school established for the purpose of developing categories of skilled labor, the Report enumerated the fields of specialization and majoring which will be taught in the specialized secondary schools established in collaboration with some organizations

The Report lastly described the arrangements and progress made for the establishment of these schools.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

11 - A.R.E., National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology, Section of General Education and Training, "Report on the Extension of the Compulsory Period of Education and its Technical and Educational Requirements", Cairo, 1976, 20 stencil pages.

At the beginning of this report, names of members of the sub-committee formed for studying the requirements for extending the period of compulsory education from the technical and educational aspects were given.

The report is divided into five parts.

The first part deals with the reasons justifying the extension of the period of compulsory education.

Part 2 explains the aims and characteristics of basic education during the compulsory period.

The third part mentions the requirements for extending the years of compulsory education in terms of school programs, curricula, textbooks, teaching methods, tools, facilities, evaluation systems, examinations, teachers, supervisory boards, administration, school buildings and equipment.

The fourth part deals with the role of Al-Azhar Institutes in the light of this new development, while the fifth and last part explains the manner in which the present conditions in the primary and preparatory education may be improved and renovated.

Aims of,

12 - A.R.E., National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology, "Project on the Function of Basic Education and Characteristics of Students Completing this Education", Cairo, 1976, 9 typewritten pages.

This document is divided into two parts.

The first part deals with the function of basic education with its suggested nine years of study.

Part 2 describes the characteristics of students completing basic education. In this respect, the document dealt with the sound basis for developing the know-how, comprehension, abilities, skills and inclinations in students completing the nine years of basic education. All these qualifications are demonstrated in their use of the Arabic language, in adopting and exercising the athletic spirit and talents, in acquiring the concepts and trends of a good citizen who is loyal to his community and Fatherland as part of his affiliation to the Arab nation, in expressing devotion to the larger human family and in adopting general knowledge and healthy practical skills.

In conclusion, the document described the various qualities and personal features of students completing basic education saying that they should be positive, realistic, creative and capable of assuming responsibilities.

CULTURE

13 - Naguib, Ahmed, "Nazarat fi Thaqafat Al-Tifl", (Views on the Culture of Children), "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), Vol. 8, Issue No.1, (January 1976), pp. 5 - 38.

The article began with an historical review of child culture during the last one hundred years (from 1870 to 1968).

The writer then divided his article into three parts.

In the first part, he dealt with children's literature, defining literature in general and children's literature in particular. He also defined children and mentioned the principal considerations which need to be taken into account in writing for children.

The second part is devoted to a discussion of child culture and explains the meaning of this type of culture as used in this article.

The writer distinguishes between the mission of a school and that of a child cultural center.

The last part of the study deals with school activity as distinguished from children's culture. The writer describes school activity and enumerates the conferences and panels which were devoted to child culture or which adopted recommendations on this subject.

Concluding his article, the writer said that contributions to child culture should be made by the various ministries and organizations concerned with children, such as the Ministries of Education, Culture, Social Affairs and Health, the Supreme Council for Arts and Literature and the Radio and Television Corporations.

CURRICULA, DEVELOPMENT OF

14 - Mahmoud, Zaki Naguib,"Al-Funun fi Manahij Al-Dirasah", (The Place of Art in School Curricula), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 23612, (March 25, 1976), p. 7.

Following an explanation of the functions of committees entrusted with the planning of curricula in the various stages of education and an indication of the factors taken into consideration in the exercise of their duties, the writer added his own observation regarding student achievement, saying that all arts, i.e., music, photography, poetry, prose and the like, are neglected and said students should study the sciences of our age in addition to arts.

The writer went on to add that due attention should be given to studying the art heritage developed and created by the ancient Egyptians, describing the methods envisaged for accomplishing this aim.

EDUCATION

15 - Abdul Wahhab, Mahmoud, "Idmaj Al-Ta'lim Al-Dini Wal-Ta'lim Al-'Aam fi Nizam Muwahhad", (Merger of Religious and General Education into a Unified System), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8071, (January 31, 1976), p. 5.

After mentioning that general education is separate from religious education in the Egyptian educational system, and showing how this fact affects both types of education and results in a generation of graduates from schools and universities who are ignorant of the principles of religion and unfamiliar with worships, the writer described the suggested bases for a unified system of education incorporating both religious and general education.

Explaining the contents of religious curriculum which students in this unified system would be studying, the writer described the spiritual values which would characterize young men brought up under this new system.

16 - Soliman, Mansour, "Al-Ta'lim Wa-Binaa Al-Mustaqbal", (Education and the Building of the Future), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8121, (March 21, 1976), p. 5.

Following an introduction on the importance of education and culture and the need for the state to show greater interest in them, the writer divided his article into two parts; the first dealing with education and showing the extent to which curricula and school subjects are inadequate for achieving the goals set for them. In the second part, the writer dealt with culture, giving a definition for it and explaining its meaning. He showed its role in creating public awareness and in spreading general knowledge.

Concluding his article, the writer described the shortcomings which handicap culture in its endeavours to serve the society.

17 - Mehrez, Zeinab, "Al-Kifaya Al-Dakhiliyyah Lil-Tarbiyah Al-'Arabiyyah", (Internal Efficiency of Arab Education), Cairo, 1976, 43 typewritten pages.

After defining internal efficiency of education and showing how it may be assessed and the extent of its contribution towards the formation of the student's personality and the development of his abilities, the writer indicated the basic trends in directing the educational process and evaluating its internal efficiency.

In the light of these trends and in the framework of this definition of internal efficiency, the writer attempted to explore the conditions of education in the Arab World and to review the internal efficiency of Arab education, showing its shortcomings and perfections, guided in her effort by the quantitative and qualitative achievements in the light of the targets set for education in proportion to population on the one hand and

educational development plans on the other.

In evaluating efficiency, the writer used examination results and ratios of failures, dropouts and repeaters as indices.

Likewise, the writer reviewed some problems which hinder any attempts to raise the standard of educational efficiency, showing the method for overcoming these obstacles.

Statistical tables were given at the end of her article showing the population of Arab countries, the ratio of students to population divided by educational stage, the average number of students per teacher in the various stages, the average number of students per class, the number and percentage of schools distributed according to educational stage in Arab countries and the number of students in universities and their ratio to the population.

The article also contained a comparative synopsis of the educational ladder in some Arab countries as in the school year 1967/68.

18 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Organization, "Statement on the Types of Services and Fields of Activities Carried out by the Directorate", Cairo, 1976, 2 typewritten pages.

A review is made in this Report of the studies conducted in the field of organization for the purpose of improving the educational service, whether at the level of the Ministry's main cabinet or the level of offices and Educational Directorates in Governorates.

It also contained an analysis of the transactions performed by the different machineries, with a suggestion to develop these formalities and publish directories indicating the procedures and administrative set-up of the Ministry's main cabinet and Educational Directorates with a view to simplify these formalities.

Regarding manpower planning, the Report related the efforts exerted by the Directorate General for Organization for establishing standards of performance in technical, administrative, clerical and labor jobs, describing the steps jointly taken with the Directorate General for Training to arrange jobs according to functions and responsibilities and to determine the qualifications required for occupying each job.

Development of

19 - Awad, Louis, "Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed", (The New Generation), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32562, (February 4, 1976), p.7.

Commenting on the standard of education, the writer stressed the need for its uplifting in primary, preparatory and secondary schools, showing how this would result in a higher standard of universities comparing favourably with universities of recognized standards in the advanced world.

The writer called for the creation of a 12-man committee which would comprise university professors known for their interest in problems of education. He described how this committee would be constituted and defined its functions in examining curricula, programmes and syllabi in English and French schools.

After giving the reasons for selecting the example of English and French schools, the writer said the proposed committee would supervise the preparation of new textbooks or improve the present textbooks, indicating the aim behind this step.

Concluding his article, the writer reviewed certain problems which the committee may face in the course of its mission.

20 - Helmi, Mustafa Kamal, "Hawla 'Idad Al-Jeel Al-Jadid", (Commentary on the Preparation of the New Generation), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32563, (February 5, 1976), pp. 7 and 8.

Following an introduction outlining the points contained in an earlier article on the new generation, the writer discussed the factors which handicapped the educational system in Egypt and rendered it unable to keep up with international trends.

He reviewed the comprehensive plan for education which is aimed at emancipating education from a state of backwardness to a state of progress, stressing the importance of adopting a comprehensive approach to this problem and mentioning the organizations which should take part in this plan.

The writer went on to describe the role of the Ministry of Education, emphasizing the need for soliciting the cooperation of the National Council for Education, the People's Assembly Committee for Education, the Supreme Council for Universities and the National Center for Educational Research in establishing wider committees for studying curricula. He described the trends in such studies and their accomplishments in realizing the required integration in each curriculum.

The writer described the procedure followed in forming some of these committees, giving the names of their members, especially the enlarged committees on natural sciences, physics, history, psychology and Arabic.

The article later explained the method for evaluating examinations as they are compared to corresponding examinations in certain countries. It gave the findings of a study conducted by British Council experts on a set of questions selected from the General Secondary Education Examinations and sent to England for review and analysis.

Concluding his article, the writer indicated some factors which influence the degree of achievement by students saying that the uplifting of the standard of university education would influence the standard of graduates in these faculties from which the Ministry of Education derives its teachers in all fields of specialization.

21 - A.R.E., National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology, "Dirasat Imkaniyyat Al-Tatweer fil-Ta'lim Al-Misri", (Consideration of the Possibility of Developing Egyptian Education), Cairo, 1976, 6 stencil pages.

At its outset, the document quoted certain statements contained in the October Paper on the value of human resources and the need for inculcating in individuals the love for productivity and creativeness, with a measure of flexibility provided.

After explaining the aim of education and culture in the light of the October Paper, the document indicated the manner in which such aim may be achieved.

It added that the Council is presently inclined to benefit from the experience of the International Union in three domains, to the extent that such is in conformity with the October Paper. The three domains are: the domain of primary and pre-primary education, the domain of flexibility and the domain of an educating and educated society.

In conclusion, the document listed names of suggested members for the three committees entrusted with studying each of the foregoing domains.

22 - Mustafa, Hassan, "Tatweer Haikal Al-Ta'lim Al-'Aam", (Development of the Structure of General Education), Cairo, National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology, Cairo, 1976, 3 stencil pages.

Following a discussion of the general framework of education and the main characteristics of the suggested structure, the document divided its text into two parts: the first part on compulsory basic education deals with the number of school years, the age group of pupils, the curricula, the educational program, the teacher, the timely plan and the present circumstances of education.

The second part deals with secondary education and shows the number of years of study in this type of education, the required educational program, the specific curricula of each section of this education and examinations.

The document ended with a chart demonstrating the proposed structure of general education.

Problems of

23 - Abul Fath, Ahmed, "Al-Ta'lim Maun Wa-Hawaun Wakhtinaq", (Education is like Water, Air and Suffocation), "Akher Sa'aah" magazine, Issue No. 2135, (January 28, 1976), pp. 4 - 5.

Following an introduction on the right of each citizen to obtain education and the duty of the state to provide it, the writer showed how free education has resulted in a heavy demand on the highest certificates, enumerating the consequences of this policy.

In this connection, he dealt with universities' inadequacy to accommodate students, deterioration of the standard of education, heavy demand on private tutoring and the rush for obtaining certificates as a means for securing a job. These results, he said, are the outcome of the policy of attaching a price to each certificate.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned some solutions for confronting the foregoing problems from which education in Egypt is suffering. He expounded his views on providing work opportunities for youngmen, encouraging youngsters to enrol in practical studies, promoting the open-door policy and reconsideration of the Egyptian educational policy.

24 - El-Kirdani, Ahmed Abdul Salam, "Al-Ta'lim 'Indana bila Ruh.. wa-bila Jiddiyyah.. wa-bila Tahammus", (Our Education Lacks Spirit, Seriousness and Enthusiasm), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No.7389, (February 23, 1976), p. 5.

After outlining an article appearing in Al-Ahram newspaper under the headline "The New Generation" and the reply by the Ministry of Education to the points raised in this article, in which reply the Minister mentioned suggestions aimed at raising the standard of education in Egypt, the writer discussed the role of the teacher being the most important factor in any endeavour to uplift the standard of education, saying that teachers are in need of intensive training and should be included in any effort to formulate curricula.

Describing the problems which hinder teachers from rendering their duty, the writer mentioned the overcrowdedness of class rooms with pupils, the heavy schedule of teachers and the low salaries paid to them. He added that the system of indoctrination in teaching is outmoded and should be substituted by the new system of education through work.

In conclusion, the writer mentioned a number of suggestions on the measures to be taken for developing teacher training in Egypt.

EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

25 - Soliman, Fawzi, "Al-'Ilaqat bayna Al-Sukkan Wal-Tarbiyah Wal-Tanmiyah", (Relationship between Population, Education and Economic Development), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 20th year, Issue No. 7114, (February 22,1976). p. 4.

The article reviewed the highlights of the discussions which took place at the Panel held by the International Center for Functional Education at Sirs Layan between February 21 and 22, 1976 on Population, Education and Economic Development in the Arab World.

Following a review of the papers presented in the Panel, the writer elaborated in particular on a paper on population dynamics and education as they influence the process of economic development in Arab countries. In this

respect, he explained the relationship between social, economic and population factors and education, indicating how they influence and are influenced by education.

After reviewing the problems which the Arabs are sure to face in the year 2000, including fall in the rate of economic activity and rise in the rate of immigration from rural to urban areas, the writer discussed the problem of illiteracy as elaborated on one of the papers presented to the Panel, explaining the reasons for the fall in its rate from 81.1% in 1960 to 73% in 1970. In this respect, he mentioned the increased demand on the part of women for education, saying that the number of women enrolled in institutes of education is increasingly mounting.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed another paper presented to the Panel on the reasons for immigration of rural population to urban areas, showing how education centers could overcome this problem.

EDUCATION BY CORRESPONDENCE

26 - El-Eissawi, Abdul Rahman, "Tanzim Ma'ahed Al-Murasalah Wa-Asalib Al-Ittisal Bil-Darisoen", (Organization of Correspondence Institutes and Methods of Contacts with Students), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 1, (February 1976), pp. 35 - 45.

At the outset of his article, the writer described the important daily duties which determine the nature of the activities of correspondence institutes. He mentioned the most important sections which these institutes should include, stating the functions of each.

He described the administrative organization of correspondence institutes and related the steps taken to realize contacts between the students and the institutes which supervise their studies.

The writer also described the role of the teacher in these institutes, emphasizing the importance of his mission and explaining that the teacher's comments on the students' work help in determining elements which may be included in their school records.

Following an explanation of the factors which encourage students to study by correspondence, the writer mentioned a variety of methods for teaching by correspondence, including monitoring centers, weekly sessions, roving teachers, resident teachers, study groups and summer panels.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES, DEVELOPMENT OF

27 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, General Directorate for Educational Activities "Report on the Activities of the Educational Museum during the School Year 1975/76", Cairo, 1976, 4 typewritten pages.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

Following a brief statement on the aims of the Educational Museum, the Report stressed the importance of attaining all these aims.

The most significant activities of the Museum during 1975/76 are reviewed in the Report, including an account of the new sections created and a survey of their contributions in the fields of technical education, university and higher institutes activities, Al-Azhar and Dar Al-'Ulum programmes, educational aids, school journalism and special education.

The Report also mentioned the number of visitors to the Museum in the course of the year, dividing them according to categories and mentioning the services rendered to them.

Exhibits in the Section of Research, Documentation and Libraries are described, with an indication of the assistance rendered by this Section to facilitate the task of research in the field of education for interested students.

Lastly, the Report reviewed the latest publications put out by the Museum in addition to its previous production.

EDUCATIONAL LADDER

28 - Radwan, Mohamed Mahmoud, "Al-Sullam Al-Ta'limi", (The Educational Ladder), "Al-Rayed" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 1, (March 1976), p. 3.

Beginning his article, the writer reviewed the suggestion put before the Council of Educational Directors regarding the general structure of education, showing the disadvantages of this suggestion in the event compulsory education is extended to the age of fourteen or fifteen.

The writer emphasized his own opinion to the effect that the period of compulsory education may, advisably, be extended to the age of eight, describing the educational structure to be adopted after the compulsory period.

Concluding his article, the writer stressed that compulsory education should only be extended to coincide with the end of an educational stage.

29 - Mehrez, Zeinab, "Tasawwur Lima Umkin an Yakuna 'Alaihi Tanzim Al-Sullam Al-Ta'limi Fil-Bilad Al-'Arabiyyah", (A Visualization of the Potential System of Educational Ladder in Arab Countries), Cairo, 1976, one mimeographed page.

At the outset of her article, the writer reviewed a set of local and international considerations which necessitate re-consideration of the system of education in Arab countries in order to qualify it to face the challenges and scientific and technological changes of the age.

The article then dealt with the new concept of the educational ladder encompassing the inside and outside of schools, showing the types of education included therein.

Within the framework of the bases and principles represented in the new concept of the educational ladder, the article gave a visualization of the educational ladder in Arab countries, beginning with basic and pre-school education and moving to all subsequent stages, mentioning the circles which each stage may contain, as circumstances and possibilities of each country permit, with special emphasis on practical training, adult education and open opportunities for transfer from one branch to another.

Concluding her article, the writer mentioned some details which would be required in applying the proposed educational ladder visualized by her, stressing, in this respect, that experimentation should precede universal application of new systems.

30 - Mehrez, Zeinab, "Tanzim Al-Sullam Al-Ta'limi Ka-Wasilah min Wasayel Al-Muhud Bi-Mustawa Al-Ta'lim; 'Ard Muqaran Li-Ittijahat Al-Tanzim", (Re-Organization of the Educational Ladder as a Means for Raising the Standard of Education; A Comparative Review of Re-Organization Trends), Cairo, 1976, 27 typewritten pages.

After defining the new concepts of the educational ladder and indicating its components regarding practical training in the various technical and vocational fields, the writer said there are basic factors which influence these concepts and play a role in designing the different ladders in various countries, adding that there are certain considerations which countries aim at realizing at the time of designing their own educational ladders.

The writer went on to indicate the effect of certain factors, such as modernism, traditions, educational aims and material and human resources, on the development of certain trends which interact and produce the particular system of educational ladder most suited for each respective country. She delineated the different characteristics and features of the educational ladder, using a comparative method applicable to a number of countries, described the length and breadth of each step of the ladder and divided the ladder into stages. Each stage is discussed separately , including the compulsory stage up to the final stages, not overlooking the various branches and diversifications in the ladder or the centers for vocational training.

The writer also dealt with transfer from one step of the ladder to another, showing its significance.

In conclusion, she explained the attitude of education in the Arab Nation towards the features of educational ladders in foreign countries, appending to her article a comparative synopsis of the educational ladder in some Arab countries up to 1967/68.

31 - Salib, Fuad, "Iqtirah Bil-Haikal Al-Tarbawi Wal-Ta'limi", (Suggestion on the Educational Structure), by Fuad Salib and Soliman Tadros, Tala, Agricultural Secondary School, Directorate of Education, Menufiyah Governorate, 1976, 9 stencil pages.

In its introductory note, the document reviewed the history of education in Egypt from the July 23, 1952 Revolution down to the Rectification Revolution of May 15, 1971 and pointed to the shortcomings of education and the educational problems encountered during this period.

The writers described the suggested structure of education, dividing it into four stages. The first stage is the compulsory stage which, in turn, is divided into two parts, the initial compulsory part and the final compulsory.

The second stage is the qualifying stage in which the writers deal with professional qualifying schools (for training professional workers), vocational qualifying schools (for training skilled workers) and secondary qualifying schools.

The third stage is that of specialization in which holders of the secondary qualifying certificate are enrolled.

The fourth and last stage is the academic stage, which the authors divided into branches. They explained the objects of education in this stage, mentioning the faculties to which each branch leads.

In its conclusion, the document showed how the suggested change in and development of training would change society.

A chart of the suggested structure of education is included in the document.

32 - A.R.E., National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology, Committee on the Educational Ladder, "A Preliminary Visualization of the Educational Ladder", Cairo, 1976, 23 stencil pages.

Following an introduction on the meaning of the educational ladder, the document described its present set-up, mentioning its shortcomings.

The document went on to describe the educational ladder adopted in Egypt since 1907 and until the 1952 Revolution and showed how this ladder was developed following the Revolution.

The suggested educational ladder is subsequently described, showing the skills which a child would acquire in each educational stage as from the pre-primary stage. Educational stages are divided into two stages leading to higher and university education.

In the suggested educational ladder, the document emphasized the practical aspects as well as the training process, with a view to ensuring a close integration between the basics of education and general education.

It went on to propose the creation of a national machinery for training, describing the functions of this machinery in training dropouts who leave school at any stage of education and join the labour market.

In conclusion, the document reviewed the steps required for ensuring transition from the present system to the suggested one.

Development of

33 - Mehrez, Zeinab, Documentation and Educational Information Agency, "Al-Usus Wal-Mabadei allati Yumkin an Tura'aa fi Tatweer Al-Sullam Al-Ta'limi Bil-Bilad Al-'Arabiyyah" (The Bases and Principles which May be Considered in Developing the Educational Ladder in Arab Countries), Cairo, 1976, 16 mimeographed pages.

The document began with an introduction explaining the role of education and training in bringing about the present technological progress, showing their impact on urging developing countries to promote their education and set new educational targets and philosophies in order to cope with the circumstances of our age.

The document goes on to mention eight principles and bases which should be taken into consideration at the time of developing the educational ladder, namely: unity and integration of education, improvement of the quality of education, mobilization of financial, human and natural resources, renewal and modernization of educational systems along the most modern trends and academic lines and experimentation.

The document shows the new targets which would be realized if the foregoing principles and bases are adopted, giving the justifications for a re-consideration of the educational structure in Egypt. In expounding the proposed targets, the document stresses the need for equality between all elements involved in the educational systems, provision of equal opportunities in all fields and maintenance of an open door policy, whether towards the outside world or the local community and the society's needs, economizing in all elements and steps of the educational process.

In conclusion, the document draws the attention to certain difficulties saying that they should be guarded against before the suggested changes may be adopted.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES

34 - Abdul Ghaffur, Nasr, "Jihaz Al-Kitab Al-Madrasi Wal-Jame'i Lam Yahull Al-Mushkilah", (The Agency for School and University Textbooks Did Not Solve the Problem), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8085, (February 14, 1976), p.5.

As an introduction to his article, the writer referred to the complaints uttered by teachers and students from the poor textbooks and from the phenomenon of widespread external books.

The writer raised a number of question marks about the circulating rumours on the manner in which these textbooks are written and revised, mentioning the problems of university textbooks and saying that the role of the Central Agency for School and University Textbooks is limited in solving this problem.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned a number of functions which, in his opinion, should be assumed by the Agency in order to perform its duty in solving the problems of school and academic textbooks, thus fulfilling the aims for which it was created.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

35 - El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Ta'lim fi Misr, Hal Yasir fi Tariq Masdud?", (Education in Egypt, Is it Heading Toward a Stalemate?), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 491, (February 1, 1976), pp.32 - 33.

Following an introduction stressing the need for reconsideration of the educational conditions in Egypt and showing the justifications for such revision, the writer called upon the various machineries of the Ministry of Education to prepare a long-range development plan aimed at maintaining an equilibrium between the society's educational needs and the policy of admission in respect of the various majors.

The writer also reviewed the inadequacies of the policy of admission in universities, proposing solutions therefor.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

36 - Zeidan, Mohamed Mustafa, "Al-Bahth Al-Tarbawi Wal-Tarbiyah Al-Tajribiyyah", (Educational Research and Experimental Education), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 1, (February 1976), pp. 50 - 56.

Beginning his article, the writer pointed to the importance of experimentation in formulating educational plans, explaining the meaning, purpose and scopes of educational research, enumerating the requirements for

research and indicating the relation between experimental education and educational research.

The writer went on to describe the steps to be taken in educational research, showing the important elements which should be taken into consideration in the research, including the variables of the society, experimental measures and external influences.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned the yardsticks applicable to educational research, stressing the significance of clarity in defining the problems under discussion, non-discrimination in selecting samples for the research, ensuring conformity between the control group and the experimental group and avoidance of exaggerated generalities in research, giving the reasons therefor.

37 - Zaki, Lutfi Mohamed, "Buhuth fil-Ibtikar Li-Mu'allim Al-Tarbiyah Al-Fanniyyah", (Studies on Creativeness for Teachers of Art Education), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 1, (Februqry 1976), pp. 104 - 109.

In his introduction, the writer explained how research conducted on scientific and artistic creativeness contributes towards clarifying creative behaviour in plastic arts. He then reviewed some researches conducted which, in his opinion, are vital for any scientific study on the creative behaviour of youngsters.

The first of these research studies deals with the impact of family environment and modes of learning on altitudes of intelligence and on outstanding creativeness among adolescents, while the second research was conducted among pupils in the early years of preparatory education. It shows the impact of intelligence levels and sex on the diversification of thinking.

The third research indicates the interrelationship between creativeness and intelligence, while the fourth research deals with the relation between creativeness and academic achievement.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

38 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Dirasah Ihsaiyyah Li-Mawqif Al-Qabul fi Marahil Al-Ta'lim Al-Mukhtalifah fil-'Aam Al-Dirasi 1975/76", (Statistical Study of Admission in Various Educational Stages in the School Year 1975/76), Cairo, 1976, 18 stencil pages, (Statistical Bulletin No. 13).

The introduction to this Bulletin stresses its own merits as an index for the trend of admission in each educational stage and type.

The document is subsequently divided into four parts, the first of which deals with admission into the first year primary in 1975/76 and shows the percentage of those admitted into that year to those under compulsory education.

Three statistical tables follow, the first of which deals with new applicants to primary schools and their percentage to those under compulsory age. The second table deals with absorption in Educational Directorates, while the third gives the percentage of admission for boys and girls separately.

Part 2 of the Bulletin is devoted to admission in preparatory education. Four statistical tables are contained in this part, one dealing with new applicants in preparatory schools in 1975/76 as compared to those in the sixth primary and also to those succeeding in the Primary Certificate Examination in 1974/75. The second table deals with the total number of new applicants in the preparatory stage in 1975/76 and their percentage to pupils in the sixth year and also to those who succeded in the Primary Certificate Examinations in 1974/75, divided according to Educational Directorates. The third and fourth tables show the number of new applicants (boys and girls) in the preparatory stage in 1975/76 and their proportion to pupils in the sixth year and to those succeeding in the Primary Certificate Examination in 1974/75 divided by Educational Directorates.

The third part of the Bulletin reviews the number of new applicants in general and technical secondary education. It also deals with admission in each type of education and the reasons for higher or lower admission in certain types.

Three statistical tables follow. The first deals with new applicants in the general secondary education and its equivalent in 1975/76 and their proportion to pupils receiving the Preparatory Certificate in 1974/75. The second and third tables deal with general and technical secondary education, divided according to Educational Directorates.

The fourth and last part is concerned with admission in the various educational stages during the last five years. Two statistical tables are given, one concerning new applicants in primary education and their ratio to those under compulsory age during the last five years (1971/72 through 1975/76) and the other concerning new applicants in preparatory education and their proportion to pupils in the sixth year and those receiving the Primary Certificate between 1971/72 and 1975/76.

Examinations

see : 88, 92,

Higher Education

39 - A.R.E., Ministry of Higher Education, Directorate General for Statistics, "Al-Ihsaa Al-Sanawi Lil-Ma'aahed Al-Fanniyyah, 1975 - 1976", (Annual Statistics on Technical Institutes 1975 - 1976), Cairo, 1976. 130 stencil pages.

The Bulletin begins with an introduction on statistics and how they influenced the Ministry of Higher Education's endeavours to develop technical training institutes with the object of enrolling holders of the General Secondary Certificate in the various types of technical institutes from 1969/70 to 1974/75.

A number of statistical tables are subsequently given, indicating the developments in the number of new and regular students and graduates of technical institutes, the number of technical institutes divided according to Governorates, the present majors in the various types of technical institutes, the building facilities of these institutes, the gross number of new comers, regular and foreign students and members of the teaching body, the number of new comers, regular students and instructors divided according to Governorates, the number of graduates and examinations results in commercial and industrial institutes in 1974/75, the number of new comers, regular students and members of the teaching body in commercial and industrial institutes and, lastly, statistics on the number of employees and administrative staff in the various types of technical institutes.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

40 - Younes, Fathi, "Al-Iza'ah Wa-Mahw Al-Ummiyyah", (The Radio and Literacy Campaign), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32537. (January 10, 1976), p. 7.

After criticising the radio literacy campaign, the writer gave a definition of the word "reading", describing its content and asserting that hearing alone does not lead to learning how to read.

The writer explained how radio programs for eradicating illiteracy are prepared saying that listening students should follow these programs with the aid of a book, while the radio instructor should guide them on how to use this book.

He showed the disadvantages of using songs as an aid for ensuring correct phonetic pronunciation of a letter of the alphabet, stressing, in conclusion, the need for specialists to supervise these programs, more specifically Arabic language programs.

41 - Qamhawi, Abdul Badie, "Al-Iza'ah Tamhu Al-Ummiyyah", (Broadcasts Wipe Out Illiteracy), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32544, (January 17, 1976), p. 7.

Following an introduction on the importance of radio programs in wiping out illiteracy, the writer showed the advantages of these broadcasts, the scientific basis on which they are planned and their impact on fighting the illiteracy of some two hundred thousand listners of both sexes.

The writer went on to explain the targets set for the illiteracy programs from the day they were initiated, emphasizing, in this respect, the need for showing the serious nature of the problem of illiteracy and specifying the standard required for helping illiterates distinguish letters and words and, eventually, be able to read and write.

The writer pointed as well to the need for giving illiterates some general cultural information, showing the method utilized by radio programs to achieve this end.

42 - Youssef, Abdul Tawwab, "Limaza Tafashat Al-Ummiyyah fi Biladina?", (Why Did Illiteracy Spread in our Country?), "Ta'lim Al-Jamahir", Vol. III, Issue No. 5, (January 1976), pp. 86 -90.

As an introduction to his article on illiteracy in Egypt, the writer related the efforts exerted by the Soviet Union in its civil war and the United States in World War I to wipe out illiteracy. He added that colonialism is responsible for the spread of illiteracy, pointing to the relation between illiteracy and political systems and describing the attitude of some Egyptian officials who refused to spread education among the populace on the ground that illiterates are easier to exploit than educated citizens.

The writer mentioned that some Members of Parliament managed to attain their membership in this legislative house not knowing how to read and write.

He went on to show the impact of certain trades, such as agriculture and animal breeding in which a segment of the people was engaged, on the spread of illiteracy, in that such trades did not require knowledge of reading and writing.

The writer also pointed to the woman's inferior social position showing its bearing on the spread of illiteracy.

Concluding his article, he stressed the role of the educated in teaching the illiterates, describing the procedure to be followed until illiterates learn how to read and write and, further, until illiteracy has been wiped out in jobs, politics and cultural life.

43 - Khamis, Abdul Aziz, "Jihaz 'ala Mustawa 'Aalin Li-'Ahw Al-Ummiyyah", (A High Level Machinery for Eradicating Illiteracy', "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7402, (March 9, 1976), p. 12.

After reviewing the functions of the National Specialized Councils in general and the National Council for Education in particular and indicating the factors which belittle the effectiveness of the efforts exerted for wiping out illiteracy in Egypt, the writer quoted the recommendations of the National Council for Education aimed at overcoming those problems which retard literacy campaign in Egypt.

In this respect, he called for the creation of a separate machinery for eradicating illiteracy in Egypt and defined its functions, then proposed the establishment of schools consisting of one class only, indicating their aims.

The writer also touched upon school meals in primary education, emphasizing the need for providing this service.

44 - "Symposium on the Various Aspects of Endeavours Made for the Eradication of ILLITERACY In the Non-Governmental Sector", Cairo, February 14th to 26th, 1976 Cairo, Directorate General for Adult Education, 1976, 32 stencil pages.

A review is given in this document of the final report of the Symposium organized by the Directorate General for Adult Education in Collaboration with the Directorate General for Training in Cairo between February 14th and 26th, 1976 to discuss the various aspects of the endeavours made for the wiping out of illiteracy in the non-governmental sector.

After describing the aims and programme of the Symposium and the working paper distributed among participating members in the Symposium's workshop, the document reported the discussions which took place and the recommendations adopted.

In this connection it reviewed the local plans for eradicating illiteracy giving a definition of an illiterate and reproducing statistics on illiteracy. It also mentioned recommendations intended to check the spread of illiteracy and described the role of the various bodies concerned with this problem.

As regards classes and courses of adult education, the document quoted the opinion held by the Symposium to the effect that the committment for opening a number of such classes as approved in the budget should be carried out this year. It also indicated the role of the Council for Adult Education and Eradication of Illiteracy in each Governorate, the administrative and financial set-up and the various resolutions adopted with respect to financial costs.

On the subject of recruiting, developing and training personnel, the document mentioned the bases for selecting literacy workers in the non-governmental sector and for training these workers on applying modern technology in this field.

Following a review of the Symposium's resolutions, the document described the experience of other countries in utilizing mass media for fighting illiteracy and in self education through cassettes, being a new technological device experimented by the UNESCO.

Regarding women, the document mentioned their role in fighting illiteracy, saying that the Egyptian law makes no distinction between men and women, whether in compulsory education or in admission age, or in the duration of courses or in the basic system for learning how to read and write.

Lastly, a review is made of curricula and basic textbooks for literacy classes.

EVALUATION

45 - Mikhail, Nazmi Hanna, "Mawdu'iyyat Al-Taqweem fil-Tarbiyyah Al-'Amaliyyah; Dirasah", (The Objectivity of Evaluation in Practical Education; A Study), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 1, (February 1976), pp. 60 - 69.

As an introduction to his study, the writer reviewed the comments made by the committees entrusted with the calculation of examination grades of practical education as well as the entire grades at the end of the year, explaining the topic and aims of this study.

The writer went on to explain the main points of the method adopted in this study, indicating his findings from analyzing the grades of practical education which all students obtained in the second and third years at the Faculty of Education, Assuit University, in the May 1973 session. He also pointed to the relation between these grades and those obtained in majoring and educational subjects.

After describing the progress made in practical education, the writer indicated the result of his research, listing his recommendations and describing the steps conducive to their realization.

EXAMINATIONS

46 - Dimitry, Adib, "Hatta la Takhda'una Natayej Al-Imtihanat", (In Order not to be Misled by Examination Results), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8059, (January 19, 1976), p. 5.

Reviewing the relationship between the higher standard of education and examination results and discussing the phenomenon of some pupils obtaining full mark in public examinations, the writer analyzed the results of primary, preparatory and general secondary examinations in 1974/75, showing the percentage of success among external pupils (applying directly from home), pupils in service classes and workers in factories who sat for examination but obtained bad results.

Concluding his article, the writer pointed to the role of the Ministry of Education, labour unions, factories and popular and political bodies and organizations in providing this category of students with educational opportunities.

47 - A.R.E. Ministry of Education. Directorate General for Examinations, "What Is New in the Types of Services and Aspects of Activities Carried by the General Directorate for Examinations and to What Extent They Are Developed" Cairo, 1976, 2 typewritten pages.

Submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

The Report relates all accomplishments by the Directorate General for Examinations in the School year 1975/76, which include the adoption of decentralization in examinations, thus dividing the Republic into four sectors and applying decentralization in issuing transcripts of succeeding or failing pupils through the various Educational Directorates and decentralising typing tests in diploma examinations of commercial secondary schools.

The Report went on to relate all facilities granted to external pupils applying to public examinations directly from home, whether in respect of the General Secondary Certificate examinations or the examinations of technical secondary schools and men and women teacher training colleges.

The Report did not fail to mention the children of Egyptians living abroad, saying that a special section has been created within the Directorate General for Examinations to supervise end-of-year examinations in the preparatory and secondary stages and Preparatory and Secondary Certificate examinations. These examinations are held at Egyptian Embassies in foreign countries for the benefit of the children of Egyptians living abroad.

Educational Statistics

48 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Ijmali Natayej Al-Shihadat Al-'Aammah Lil-'Aam Al-Dirasi 1975/76", (Cummulative Examination Results for Public Certificates for the School Year 1975/76), Cairo. 1976, (2 mimeographed pages).

The introduction to this Bulletin explains the significance oc compiling public examination results at the end of each scholastic year to serve as educational indices which illuminate the path before those who study and plan educational policies. "hey also draw a realistic picture of the status of education in Fgypt.

Two statistical tables are reproduced. One table shows the number of students sitting for examinations and the number and percentage of succeeding students, all divided according to sex, in primary and preparatory education and in the scientific and literary branches of secondary education, as well as diploma examinations for secondary industrial, agricultural and commercial education.

The second table shows diploma examination results in men and women teacher training colleges divided according to majors, both in the first and second sessions of examinations, as well as the number of students sitting for and succeding in these examinations and the percentage of succeding students in both sessions divided by sex.

49 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Ihsaa Muqaran Li-Ijmali Natayej Al-Shihadat Al-'Aammah fil-Sanawat min 1970/71 ila 1974/75", (Comparative Statistics on the Cumulative Results of Public Certificate Examinations from 1970/71 to 1974/75), Cairo, 1976, 18 mimeographed pages, (Statistical Bulletin No.8).

Following an introduction on the importance of the results of public certificate examinations to the planning of educational policies, the document drew a comparison between the results of the starting year (1970/71) and the concluding year (1974/75) in connection with primary, preparatory and general secondary certificates and diplomas of technical schools and men and women teacher training colleges.

Charts and statistical tables are given, indicating the number of students sitting for and succeeding in examinations during the period 1970/71 through 1974/75 for the following Certificates: Primary Education Certificate, Preparatory Certificate, General Secondary Certificate (Literary and Scientific Branches), Secondary Industrial Diploma, Secondary Agricultural Diploma, Secondary Commercial Diploma and, lastly, Diploma of Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges.

50 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Nata'ej Al-Shihadat Al-Tanawiyyah Al-'Aammah Wal-Fanniyyah Wa-Diplom Al-Mu'allimeen Wal-Mu'allimat 'Aam 1975/76", (Results of the General and Technical Secondary Certificates and Men and Women Teacher Training Diploma in 1975/76), Cairo, 1976, 15 mimeographed pages, (Bulletin No. 4).

In its introduction, the Bulletin gives a review of the fourteen statistical tables contained therein.

The first four tables respectively deal with the cumulative results of the General Secondary Certificate examinations (Literary Branch, System of one semester) divided by sex in the Educational Directorates and cumulative results of the General Secondary Certificate examinations (Scientific Branch, one semester system), divided by sex in the various Educational Directorates.

The following tables, from the fifth to the tenth, deal with the cumulative results of technical school diploma examinations, results of diploma examination in technical schools, result of industrial secondary diploma examination (for girls) in governmental schools, result of industrial secondary diploma examination (for boys and girls), result of agricultural school diploma and result of commercial secondary school certificate examination.

Subsequent tables through the fourteenth give statistics of examination results for men and women teacher training colleges. Table 11 deals with results of the two sessions of examinations, while Table 12 shows statistics on the results for boys in the two sessions of examinations, Table 13 gives statistics of the results for girls, while the fourteenth table gives the diploma results in men and women teacher training colleges in the first and second sessions of examinations for boys and girls divided according to Educational Directorates.

Public Certificates

51 - Qotb, Salahuddin, "Hawla Taqrir Wazir Al-Tarbiyah Wal-Ta'lim 'an Natayej Al-Imtihanat Al-'Ammah; Kalimah Lil-Muharrer", (Commentary on the Report of the Minister of Education on Public Examinations Results; Editor's Note), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 1, (February 1976), pp. 3 - 7.

Following an introduction on the aim of the report released in December 1975 by the Minister of Education on public examination results for the school year 1974/75, the writer drew a comparison between the aim of examinations as viewed by the Ministry and their true aim as a yardstick for measuring the extent to which the goals set for education and curricula are achaived.

The writer went on to analyze the contents of the report on the outcome of examinations in primary, preparatory and secondary education and in diploma examinations of the technical schools and men and women teacher training colleges, criticizing the conclusion drawn therein to the effect that the improved result in primary and preparatory examinations is a proof of a more developed primary and preparatory education. The writer explained the sound basis for evaluating the standard of any of these stages of education.

Concluding his article, the writer advanced certain suggestions about the measures to be taken at the conclusion of each stage of compulsory education as well as the procedures for enrolment in subsequent stages.

FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

52 - Rabi', Hamed, "Al-Kulliyyat Al-Jami'iyyah ila Ayna?", (Where Do University Faculties Go?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8068, (January 28, 1976), p. 5.

After reviewing university problems in recent years, the writer mentioned four variables which, in his opinion, should govern any approach to university education. These variables are: that university problems are of a universal nature and not exclusively confined to developing countries, that universities play a leading role in creating a firm relationship between generations, that university education should be regarded as a type of investment and that professional faculties should be distinguished from academic faculties.

As examples for the inadequacy of university education planning in Egypt, the writer mentioned that no distinction is drawn between theoretical and practical education, and no attention is given to expanding certain majors to meet Arab countries' requirements, thus making education a sort of economic investment.

53 - Yaqoub, Abdul Hadi, "Jami'at Aswan... Nafizah 'ala Afriqia", (The University of Aswan, A Window Overlooking Africa), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8072, (February 1, 1976), p. 5.

Following an introduction on the laying of the corner stone for the new University of Aswan, the writer mentioned that this University has a cultural role to play in Africa, giving the reasons qualifying it for this mission.

The writer went on to review the fields of specialization which should be covered by the faculties and institutes annexed to this University, indicating the justifications therefor.

He added that institues and faculties of humanities should be created in the University of Aswan and concluding saying that all facilities and possibilities should be provided to this new university to enable it to properly perform its duties.

54 - Fayed, Youssef Abdul Meguid, "Kulliyyat Al-Aadab... Hal Heya Kulliyyat Aadab Fi'lan?", (Faculties of Arts...Are They Truly Faculties of Arts?), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7372, (February 2, 1976), p. 5.

After mentioning that the faculties of arts are constantly undergoing changes and alterations reflecting their instability, the writer defined "arts" and enumerated the subjects which should be studied in the various departments of languages and literature in these faculties.

He went on to review the factors which led to the inadequacy of the newly-created Department of Japanese Language in Cairo University as well as the Departments of Oriental Languages, describing the structure of the Faculty of Arts and saying it would be a mistake to annex departments of subjects like history, geography, philosophy and psychology to the Faculty of Arts, proposing that two faculties are to be created, one for arts which would concentrate on languages and literature and one for humanities to which the afore-mentioned departments would be annexed.

Describing the present status of the Department of Documentation and Libraries, the writer observed that these two majors are not related.

In conclusion, he advanced some suggestions for the development of the Faculty of Arts.

55 - El-Ghoul, Abdul Rehim, "Jami'at Qena....Khutwa 'ala Al-Tariq", (The University of Qena, A Step on the Road), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8075, (February 4, 1976), p. 5.

In his introduction, the writer discussed the circumstances in which the University of Assuit, the first provincial university to be built outside Cairo and Alexandria, was established showing the role played by this University in the creation of other universities in Upper Egypt.

Following a review of the circumstances in which the University of Qena was established and the efforts exerted until it became a reality, the writer elaborated his views on the need for establishing centers of scientific research in the various towns of the Governorate in addition to the educational faculties in the city of Qena. He then described the most important centers suggested, showing their aims, the towns in which they would be established and the reasons justifying their establishment in each specific town.

Concluding his article, the writer gave his own opinion on how professors may be provided for this University.

56 - Badran, Abdul Halim, "Qadiyyat Al-Jami'aat Mushkilah Ijtima'Iyyah Awwalan", (The Problem of Universities is Primarily a Social One), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32570, (February 12, 1976), p. 7.

After reviewing the arguments contained in an earlier article on the new generation and the standard of education and showing how easy it is to formulate educational programmes or to copy them from European curricula, the writer discussed the problem of conveying information to pupils and how pupils absorb such information, expounding on the reasons for this problem.

In this connection, he dealt with inherited values in rural areas and poor quarters, showing their effect on the pupil's degree of assimilation of modern sciences, on the increased costs of change and development and on the inadequacy of the resources required.

The writer explained the essential requirements for the development process in terms of modern teaching facilities, referring, in conclusion, to the fact that teachers in universities and schools are preoccupied with private tutoring and loaning and seconding to foreign countries, with the result that they lack interest in accepting the principle of development.

57 - Eid, Abdullah Kamel, "Jami'at Al-Qanah....Wa-Marhalat Al-'Ubur Misriyyan Wa-'Arabiyyan", (The Suez Canal University and the Era of Egyptian and Arab Crossing), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8106, (March 6, 1976), p. 5.

At the outset of his article, the writer talked on the development of higher institutes showing their mission in training and qualifying scientific personnel .

He related the circumstances of the establishment of the University of Hellwan and the problems which it faced, saying that the proposed University of the Suez Canal should benefit from the experience of Hellwan and avoid its problems.

The writer went on to describe the advantages accruing to the towns of the Canal from the establishment of the Suez Canal University, stressing the need for introducing faculties for petrochemicals and land reclamation, giving the reasons which make these faculties a necessity in the Suez Canal University.

Concluding his article, the writer called for backing this University through the appointment of specialized scientists and the adoption of a solid curricula.

58 - Al-Khadragi, Ihab, "Al-Jami'ah bayna Takween Al-Nazariyyah Al-Siyasiyyah Wa-Mumarasatuha", (The University: Development and Application of the Political Theory) by, Ihab Al-Khadragi and Ahmed Amin Youssef, "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 20th year, Issue No. 7142, (March 21, 1976), p.3.

At the outset of their article, the writers dealt with the role of the university in developing and evolving political ideology and discussed the function of the political clubs created in universities, indicating the relation between these clubs and the other political organizations existing in universities.

The writers went on to talk on three political clubs formed in universities, namely: The Nasserite Ideology Club, established in Cairo University, the Progressive Socialist Ideology Club, also in Cairo University, and the Islamic Doctrine Club in Cairo University. The formation, targets and activities of these clubs were also described.

The writers concluded their article with interviews conducted with a group of students on the idea of establishing political clubs inside the universities.

59 - Eid, Abdullah Kamel, "Al-Jami'aat Al-Iqlimiyyah Wal-Ta'lim", (Provincial Universities and Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8127, (March 27, 1976), p. 5.

Following a review of the factors which generated interest in provincial universities and a description of the achievements accomplished by these universities, the writer switched to provincial universities in advanced countries, mentioning the factors which prompted their establishment and saying that the most important characteristics of our age are competition and time-outpacing inventions.

The writer went on to mention those provinces in Egypt which are in need for development, such as the oases and Aswan, describing the role which provincial universities would play in developing them.

Talking on the experiment of establishing a provincial university for technology in Aswan, the writer described the extent to which the university's fields of specialization meet the needs of the province and the surrounding communities.

Admission

60 - **El-Sebaei,** Labib, "Maktab Al-Tansiq bayna Al-Ibqaa Wal-Ilghaa", (The Coordination Office and wheter to Maintain or Abolish It), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No.494, (March 15, 1976), pp. 12 - 13.

The article represents an interview with the former Head of the Coordination Office who is currently holding the post of Chief of the Central Agency for University Textbooks. In this interview, he related the policy of admission in universities and institutes pursued by the Office during his term, emphasizing the important role played by the Office in providing opportunities for students to join tens of faculties.

He went on to discuss the possibilities for developing the techniques of the Coordination Office so as to make it more effective and efficient. In this respect, he suggested a number of approaches for realizing this development.

Replying to queries on the advisability of holding admission examinations in Egyptian universities, he cautioned against the problems of these examinations due to the large numbers of holders of the General Secondary Education Certificate.

After pointing to some trends in admission, he called for an adaptation of these trends. He analyzed the present conditions of secondary education in the light of scientific advancement, stressing the need for adopting a system of basic and elective subjects in schools.

Concluding his interview, he proposed some trends aimed at changing the philosophy of admission in faculties and universities.

Problems of

61 - Mahdi, Mahmoud, "Mawaqi' dakhil Al-Jami'aat Tatma' fi Nassib min Mashrou' Ri'ayat Al-Tullab; La Yata'allamuna liannahum la Yarawna wala Yasma'ouna", (Quarters in Universities are Seeking a Share in Student Welfare Projects; They Get no Education because they neither See nor Hear), by Mahmoud Mahdi et al, "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32546, (January 19, 1976), p.3.

The article began with a review of the phenomenon of overcrowdedness of university auditoriums and laboratories with students showing, as illustrated by statistical figures, the maximum number of students who could be accommodated in the existing buildings of the Faculties of Pharmacy, Engineering, Medecine, Art, Commerce and Sciences of Cairo University and the actual numbers already enrolled in each Faculty.

The article described the manner in which each Faculty is proceeding with its studies despite the overcrowdedness of auditoriums and laboratories.

Following a review of similar problems faced by Ain Sham University, the writer advanced suggestions which, if adopted, would help in overcoming these problems.

Discussing budgetary appropriations for university buildings and the tuition fees payable in foreign currency by alien and Arab students, the writer said these funds should be devoted to expenditure on university laboratories and libraries.

Likewise, the writer referred to the possibility of drawing on the funds of the Student Welfare Project for solving this problem and suggested that architecture sections of the Faculty of Engineering take part in planning the proper scientific approach to the problem of constructing university buildings.

62 - Kamel, Hassan Mohamed, "Mushkilat Al-Jami'aat Al-Jadidah", (Problems of New Universities), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7362, (January 22, 1976), p. 5.

Two problems facing university education in Egypt are discussed in this article.

The first problem relates to free education up to university level, which resulted in attracting youngmen to enrol in universities. In this respect, the writer referred to the measures which should have been taken before promulgating the Resolution decreeing free education. Problems resulting from free university education include the lack of university accommodations, increasing burden on parents and falling standard of university education. Provincial universities, he added, have failed in solving this problem.

The second problem discussed in this article is the shortage in university teaching bodies. Seconding professors from other universities, he said, has not solved this problem, with the net result that the standard of graduates has fallen.

The writer added that scholarship students sent abroad for post graduate studies have not represented a solution for this problem.

63 - El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Inhilal; Hal Yatasallal ila Al-Jami'ah? Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah", (Will Deterioration Infiltrate into Universities? A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 493, (March 1, 1976), pp. 26 - 27.

After outlining the discussions which took place between the Deputy Prime Minister, the First Secretary of the Arab Socialist Union and the Students' Association Council of Cairo University on certain features of irregularities in universities, such as permitting categories other than students to frequent university campus, the writer reviewed other subjects brought up in the

discussions, including the increasing demand on university education as a problem encountered by university and higher education in Egypt. The writer gave statistics showing the number of students enroled in universities and those enroled in higher education, to indicate the high demand on university education as contrasted with low enrolment in higher institutes, despite the country's dire need for their graduates.

Solutions devised by the writer for this problem include reconsideration of the educational structure and provision of the necessary facilities for academic research and postgraduate studies for graduates of higher institutes.

In conclusion, he commented on the establishment of the University of Hellwan saying it is a new experiment designed to assemble higher institutes and solve their problems.

64 - Guirguis, Michel, "Khuttah Li-Hall Azmat Al-Ta'lim Al-Jame'i", (A Plan for Overcoming University Education Crisis), "Al-Musawwar" magazine, Issue No. 2684, (March 19, 1976), pp. 26 - 27.

Beginning his article, the writer cited the recommendations adopted by the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology on the need for drawing up a map for the geographical distribution of university education services in Egypt as well as a timetable for university education up to 1990.

The writer went on to review the problems from which university education is suffering, mentioning that university educational services are concentrated in big cities. He devised solutions for university problems, saying that problems resulting from centralization of services should be avoided. He further explained the basis on which new universities established in Provinces should be planned, indicating the optimum size of universities, their geographical distribution and the categories who may enrol in them according to the size and needs of each Governorate.

Concluding his article, the writer explained how university education should be carried out and described the patterns of that education.

Regulations of

65 - El-Sebaei, Labib, "Ta'dil Al-Laihah Al-Tullabiyyah.....Wa-Ilghaa Al-Nusus Allati Ya'taridu 'Alayha Al-Talabah", (Amendment of the Students' Regulation and Cancellation of Provisions Objectionable to Students), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32576, (February 18, 1976), p. 5.

In this news coverage, the writer gave an account of the outcome of the meeting held between the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and the Students' Association of Ain Shams University and the discussions which took place on the amendment of the Students' Regulation.

The writer highlighted the points which need to be amended, the relationship between the Socialist Union and the Students' Association inside the university and the truth about the Socialist Union's interference with the elections of the Students' Associations.

The press coverage dealt, lastly, with the role of the Socialist Union in subsidizing the budgets of Students' Associations, indicating its impact on Students' activities.

Research

66 - Mahdi, Mahmoud, "Mawaqi' Dakhil Al-Jami'aat Tatma' fi Nassib min Mashrou' Ri'ayat Al-Tullab; Al-Abhat", (Quarters Inside Universities Are Aspiring for a Share in Student Welfare Projects; Research), by Mahmoud Mahdi et al, "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32548, (January 21, 1976), p. 3.

A review in this article is made of the problems which handicap research in some practical faculties, such as the Faculty of Pharmacy, the Faculty of Engineering, the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Medicine as concern shortage of equipment, deficiency of laboratories and lack of material possibilities.

Likewise, a review is made of the problems facing theoretical faculties, such as the Faculty of Commerce and the Faculty of Arts in that the results obtained from research are not put into effect.

The writers went on to explain why universities should maintain contacts among themselves and coordinate the research conducted inside or outside universities. They explained the plan of research which need to be adopted on a state level in order to avoid repetition of research.

The writers concluded their article with a discussion on the method required for supervising research.

Students - Faculties of Education

67 - Darwish, Mustafa Abdul Rahman, "Al-Khalfiyyah Al-Iqtisadiyyah - Al-Ijtim'iyyah Li-Talabat Kulliyyat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Hasileen 'ala Mukafaat Al-Tafawwuq Al-'Ilmi fil-Thanawiyyah Al-'Aammah; Dirasah Maidaniyyah", (The Socio-Economic Background of Students in Faculties of Education Who Hold Awards of Academic Distinction in the General Secondary Education Examinations A Field Study), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 1, (February 1976), pp. 20 - 34.

This study begins with an historical introduction going back to 1872, showing how the material incentives given to students encourage them to enrol in teachers institutes. The writer then outlines the aim of his study as well as

all other studies on the same subject conducted earlier in Egypt, the United Kingdom and the United States, showing their outcome,.

Following a description of the samples selected for this study, the writer reviewed the questionnaire used in the compilation of his material, describing the contents of its five parts.

In conclusion, the writer discussed his findings as regards the influence of a number of factors, such as the place of birth and the economic, scientific and cultural standards on the general trend for adopting the teaching profession. He explained in his study the causes for satisfaction and dissatifaction with the teaching profession and showed the determining influence of financial prizes in examinations of the Faculty of Education.

Teaching Bodies

68 - Mahdi, Mahmoud, "Mawaqi' fil-Jami'aat Tatma' fi Nessib min Mashrou' Ri'ayat Al-Tullab; Al-Ustaz", (Quarters in Universities are Seeking a Share in Student Welfare Project; Professors), by Mahmoud Mahdi et al, "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32545, (January 18, 1976), p. 3.

The article began with a description of the phenomenon of acute shortage in the number of faculty members in Egyptian universities, showing its serious proportions in some faculties, especially in provincial universities.

Measures adopted by some faculties to meet this problem include increasing the number of lectures delivered by each member of the teaching body, assigning teachers (rather than professors) as heads of departments in some faculties, and soliciting the services of teachers from the Ministry of Education.

Explaining the causes for this shortage, the article mentioned that numerous post-graduate students interrupt their studies, that a large number of the teaching bodies in universities are loaned to Arab countries, that holders of academic degrees which qualify for teaching in universities are small in number, that a large number of professors has reached the retirement age and that some demonstrators granted scholarships abroad have failed to return to Egypt.

Concluding their article, the writer gave some suggestions for overcoming the problem of shortage in university teaching bodies which include: raising salaries, extending the age of retirement to seventy, appointing holders of Ph. D. degrees in universities and suspending all plans for expanding provincial universities.

69 - Sharaf, Mohamed Galal, "Kayfa Tuhall Mushkilat Al-Mu'ideen?", (How to Solve the Problem of Demonstratros), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8059, (January 19, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer explained that the problems of demonstrators in the various faculties and universities are connected with the other problems of the society, giving the reasons which led to their emergence and devising solutions for them.

In this respect, the writer dealt with the procedure for selecting demonstrators and the conditions which they should fulfil, the kinds of majors in which students sent on scholarships abroad specialize, the cultural exchanges and the need for allocating sizeable funds in the budgets of universities to meet scientific research requirements and to ensure that remunerations paid are commensurate with the effort exerted.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, DEVELOPMENT OF

70 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Office of the French Language Adviser, "Al-Jadid fi Tadris Al-Lughah Al-Firansiyyah", (What Is New in the Teaching of French Language?), Cairo, 1976, (Typewritten report).

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

This Report, which contained everything new in the field of French teaching in the preparatory and secondary stages, deals with the changes and amendments introduced on the French curricula, all of which are the outcome of intensive work on the part of enlarged committees for developing curricula in which the Ministry participated in collaboration with the National Center for Educational Research.

On the subject of teaching methods, the Report reviewed the new methods now adopted which depend on conversation with the aid of audio-visuals rather than the traditional method of indoctrination and memorization which will be abolished.

Regarding supervision and technical guidance in respect of the French language, the Report described the endeavors of senior experts and general supervisors and the achievements made in the course of the year.

Problems encountering teaching of French were not overlooked in the Report.

GRADUATES

71 - Abdul Maqsud, Mohamed Ali, "Khirrijou Al-Jiulojia Wal-Makan Al-Munasib", (Geology Graduates and their Right Place), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8096, (February 25, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer described how developed countries manage to link their scientific foundations to the country's need to technical workers in all fields of specialization.

He explained the role of schools, technical institutes and faculties in training technicians and called for linking the policy of education to the policy of national planning.

Following an enumeration of the effects resulting from the failure to link educational planning to national development plans in Egypt, the writer concluded his article stressing the importance of the Resolution which requires graduates of geology to work in operations connected with petroleum and mineral exploration, showing the consequences if this Resolution is not implemented.

Problems of

72 - El-Sebaei, Labib, "Man Al-Masoul 'an Hijrat Al-'Uqul Lil-Kharij?", (Who is Responsible for the Brain Drain?), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 489, (January 1, 1976), pp. 54 - 55.

After citing some facts on brain drain, the writer explained what should be done by the responsible authorities in this respect. He showed the momentous proportions of the problem of Egyptian post-graduates studying abroad who fail to return upon obtaining their high academic degrees as well as the proportions of the problem of university professors and teachers who leave the country on academic assignments or for loaning or attending conferences and fail to return after completing their missions.

Supporting his views, the writer gave statistical data showing the number of those who failed to return from the early 1960s up till last January, showing their proportion to the total number of post-graduate scholars. He mentioned the countries where this phenomenon is most prevalent and the majoring branches where brain drain is most conspicuous.

Concluding his article, the writer advanced some solutions deemed appropriate for checking this phenomenon. He emphasized the importance of giving more care and support to those who possess the academic qualifications needed by the country.

HIGHER EDUCATION

73 - El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Ittijahat Al-Jadidah Lil-Islah Al-Jame'i", (New Trends for University Reform), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 492, (February 15, 1976), pp. 28 - 29.

After reviewing the answers of the then Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Higher Education to the questions posed to him on the crisis of higher educational planning in Egypt and the problems of passivism faced by university and higher education and their causes, the writer pointed out the methods for facing such crises and showed the trends for reforming university and higher education in Egypt, both from a structural aspect and from the aspect of the responsibility of higher education in training academically

and practically specific standards of specialized and technical labour in the various fields of specialization required by the society.

The writer went on to explain the causes of the defects occasioned in the present structure of education, clarifying the aims and responsibilities of university and higher education.

After describing the features of the reformation trends and showing how universities can surmount the crisis, the writer concluded his article with a description of the condition of higher studies and their teaching bodies.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

74 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Office of the Adviser for Industrial Education, "Report on What Is New in the Field of Curricula, Textbooks, Teaching Methods and Industrial Education Aids", Cairo, 1976, 4 typewritten pages.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

The Report contained a review of the new books used for the first time in the various types of industrial schools in the school year 1975/76. These are divided into books of a general cultural nature and books of a technical nature.

It went on to review the changes and amendments introduced in the existing curricula, in addition to other changes currently under consideration by the committees entrusted with the formulation of curricula and which are expected to be put into effect as from the forthcoming school year 1976/77.

As regards technical guidance and supervision, the Report reviewed the facilities extended to inspectors and senior teachers and the powers granted to them in order to provide them with the opportunity of adminstering supervision and guidance in a most appropriate and efficient manner, thus enabling them to exert every effort in search for new trends.

After referring to some difficulties in teaching methods, the Report proposed the necessary solutions for them. It also discussed the problem of scarcity of teachers trained on industrial education, showing the manner in which an adequate number of them may be provided.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

see : 2,81,85,90,98,
106, 113, 114, 119, 120

MATHEMATICS, TEACHING OF

75 - Malati, George Naguib, "Tatweer Tadris Al-Riyadiyyat Darourah Wa-Masouliyyah", (The Development of Teaching Methods of Mathematics is a Necessity and a Responsibility), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 1, (February 1976), pp. 91 - 103.

The writer explained at the beginning the purpose of writing this article and the steps taken to apply his tests which included two questionnaires conducted among boys and girls in Bab El-Shi'iriyah Secondary School for Boys and El-'Abbassiyah Secondary School for Girls and among some teachers for the sake of consulting them on certain points contained in the questionnaires.

The writer reported the preliminary results of the tests and questionnaires conducted among boys and girls in these schools, mentioning the factors which influenced the answers of both boys and girls.

The writer then advanced a suggestion for the creation of an academy for educational sciences, explaining the reasons for and the methods of its creation and its functions in the various fields of scientific research, including the development of experts and teaching methods and the care for children with special talent.

Concluding his article, the writer proposed a change in the system of post-graduate studies for graduates of the faculties of education in their two majoring branches, giving the reasons substantiating his suggestion.

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES

Development of

76 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges, "Report on the Development of the Educational Process in Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges in 1975/76", Cairo, 1976, 6 stencil pages.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the General Education Conference in Geneva.

The Report reviewed the accomplishments by the Directorate General for Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges in 1975/76 as to expansion of admission in colleges to meet the teacher requirements of primary education and provision of appropriate supervisory leadership in colleges, such as vice-deans and senior supervisory teachers for each academic subject.

It also reviewed the steps taken to improve performance standards in the annexed primary school.

The Report also reviewed the assessment made by the Directorate of the new system of branches in men and women teacher training colleges and of the projected sub-Directorate for assuming the responsibilities of experimentation, training and educational aids.

On curricula and textbooks, the Report reviewed the changes and additions introduced as well as the new measures adopted for facilitating examinations and students' affairs.

Guidance

77 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate of Technical Guidance for Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges, "What Is New in the Field of Technical Guidance in Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges?", Cairo, 1976, 2 typewritten pages.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

The Report contains a description of the changes introduced in the course of the year on technical guidance at men and women teacher training colleges, explaining the aims of these changes.

It reported the major achievements made by the Directorate during the year under discussion, where it adopted the most up-to-date methods of follow-up and guidance to enable general inspectors to devote all their time for improving the standard of the academic subjects and for guiding and training teachers on the most modern methods of teaching.

The Report, further, gave an account of some visits arranged by the Directorate in groups or individually and described their outcome.

A review was also made of the new forms prepared by the Directorate and designed to detect the progress made by the various schools in their teaching process in the course of the year.

MENTAL HEALTH

78 - Abdul Ghaffar, Abdul Salam, "Muqaddimah fi Al-Sihhah Al-Nafsiyyah", (An Introduction to Mental Health), Cairo, Dar Al-Nahdah Al-'Arabiyah, 1976, 310 p.

This book consists of six chapters, the first of which defines mental health while the second deals with the impact of habit and non-habit on man.

Chapter 2 explains some basic concepts, such as motivation, mental struggle, disappointment, anxiety, repression, re-incarnation, substitution, projection, and inferiority and superiority complexes.

In the fourth chapter, the author deals with man as influenced both by heredity and the environment.

An attempt is made in Chapter 5 to explain a new theory on man's motives, while the sixth and last chapter is devoted to a study of the relationship between mental health and education.

The latter chapter begins with an introduction on growth, education and upbringing and, further, deals with self-gratitude and education, educational guidance, existence and education and lastly, psychological guidance.

A list of bibliographical references in Arabic and foreign languages is given at the end of the book.

MUSICAL EDUCATION

79 - A.R.E. Ministry of Education, Office of Musical Education Adviser, "What Is New in the Subject of Musical Education in 1975/76" Cairo, 1976, one typewritten page.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

This Report reviewed the changes introduced on the curricula of musical education in the various educational stages, showing the latest of such changes. It also showed the changes made in textbooks of this subject, explaining the aims of such changes in teacher training colleges.

Also included in the Report are the measures taken in the various technical guidance machineries of the different educational stages in compliance with the rules adopted by the Ministry for bolstering these machineries.

Lastly, the Report cited some problems faced by the Ministry, especially the enormous shortage in teachers of music. Solutions devised for these problems were given in the Report.

NURSERIES

80 - Huzayyen, Abdul Monsef, "Dur Al-Hadanah Wa-Mashakil Al-Tufulah fi Misr" (Nurseries and Problems of Childhood in Egypt) "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8043, (January 3, 1976) p. 5.

As an introduction to his article, the writer mentioned the phenomenon of the growing number of children between child birth and the age of six and explained its causes. He stressed the importance of child care and described children's most vital needs during this age of psychological and social formation.

The writer went on to indicate the importance of nurseries with women going out to work, saying that the appropriations budgeted for nurseries in the human resources plan are not compatible with the increasing demands. He then enumerated the shortcomings of nurseries established in factories pursuant to Law No.

91 of 1959, explaining in conclusion, the measures required for showing more interest in establishing nurseries and in raising their standard of supervision.

PERSONNEL LOANING OF

81 - A.R.E. Legislations, Laws and Regulations, "Ministerial Resolution No. 2 Dated January 1, 1976 in Connection with the Terms and Conditions Governing Loaning of Personnel to Foreign Countries in the School Year 1976/77" Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976, 12 stencil pages.

This Resolution consists of seventeen articles.

Articles 1 and 2 define external loaning and specify the maximum period allowed for loaning.

The third article describes the jobs to which each category of employees may be loaned.

Articles 4 and 5 specify the conditions for loaning in general and in particular, loaning to African and Asian countries.

Article 6 sets forth the procedure for nomination of candidates for loaning, while the seventh article mentions the conditions for the loaning of a married woman.

The eighth article indicates the requirements to be fulfilled at the time of selecting candidates for supervisory jobs.

Article 9 prescribes the implementing measures for loaning. The tenth and eleventh articles specify the causes and conditions for the cancellation of a loaning secured through submitting inaccurate information.

Articles 12, 13 and 14 set forth the procedure for changing the information supplied by applicants for loaning, determine the penalties applicable in the event a candidate declines loaning and specify the cases in which a personal contract for loaning may be entered into.

The fifteenth article indicates the requirements from Educational Directorates as regards reporting names of employees who fail to return to work in Egypt following termination of their loaning.

Article 16 repeals Ministerial Resolution No. 15 of 1975, while the seventeenth article is concerned with the implementation of this Resolution.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

82 - Afifi, Mohammed El-Hadi, "Fi Usul Al-Tarbiyah Al-Usul Al-Taqafiyyah Lil-Tarbiyah" (Principles of Education; The Cultural Principles of Education) Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1976, 301p.

In his introduction, the author described the merits of his book and showed the relation between education and learning, pointing to some misgivings about education.

The text of the book is, subsequently, divided into three parts comprising nine chapters.

Part 1, consisting of the first three chapters, deals with the position of education in our contemporary life and shows its significance and role in determining the destiny of the individual and the society. It explains the overall concept of education in a civilized society, describing its characteristics and showing the importance of studying principles of education as they develop.

The second part, which comprises the three subsequent chapters deals with the social bases for education and explains the relation between the society and the educational content of culture, giving a definition of culture and showing its functions, stressing the need for teachers to study it

Illustrations of applications on human nature are given in this part in Chapter 6.

In the third and last part, which covers the last three chapters the writer discusses the types and styles of education explaining in this respect scholastic and non-scholastic education with special emphasis on the basics and functions of scholastic education as well as an analysis thereof.

A list of bibliographical references is appended to the book for the benefit of those who wish to consult further material on this subject.

83 - Ebeid, Ahmed Hassan. "Falsafat Al-Nizam Al-Ta'limi Wa-Bunyatuhu Al-Siyasiyah Al-Tarbawiyyah"; Dirasah Muqaranah" (Philosophy of the Educational System and its Political-Educational Structure; A Comparative Study). Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop. 1976, 319 pages.

A statement on the aim of this book is contained in the introduction.

The text is subsequently divided into seven chapters, the first of which deals with the philosophy and problems of the educational system.

Chapter 2, which is devoted to compulsory education, elaborates on the factors contributing towards its spread and shows the requirements for attaining this aim.

The third chapter deals with pre-primary school education and emphasizes the need for expanding kindergartens and nurseries, citing examples from foreign experience in this respect.

Chapter 4 deals with primary education and shows its development objectives, legal position and some of its problems.

The fifth chapter is devoted to secondary education. It explains the factors of its development and reform and reviews the various types of secondary education in both the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom.

Chapter 6 deals with higher and university education and elaborates on the University's function, the requirements in a university student and the status of university professors.

The seventh and last chapter deals with the teaching profession and teacher training and indicates the function and role of the teacher in the teaching process, citing examples demonstrating international trends in teacher training

PHILOSOPHY AND CIVICS DEVELOPMENT OF

84 - A.R.E. Ministry of Education, Office of the Adviser for Philosophy and Education, "New Developments Undergone by Philosophy, Civics, Psychology and Education in the School Year 1975'76" Cairo, 1976, 3 typewritten pages.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

The Report reviewed the developments undergone by the curricula of philosophical subjects (i.e., ordinary level philosophy, high level philosophy, logic and methods of research, psychology, sociology and civics), all of which were devised by enlarged committees for implementation as from the school year 1976/77.

Likewise, the Report dealt with the new textbooks which are to be prepared in conformity with the newly-developed curricula, apart from textbooks undergoing changes.

In the field of teaching methods and educational aids, the Report reviewed the new developments together with the developments introduced on the methods whereby examinations questions are put. It emphasized the need for preparing a manual for teachers.

The role played by the Guidance and Supervision Administration is described in the Report, with an indication of the problems which hinder the teaching of philosophical subjects and an enumeration of the steps taken to overcome these problems.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION

Development of

85 - A.R.E., Legislations, Laws and Regulations. "Circular No. 21 Dated February 11, 1976 in Connection with the Steps to be Taken to Improve the Standard of Performance in the Preparatory Stage in Order to Uplift the Standard of Achievement by Pupils". Cabinet of the Undersecretary of State

for Preparatory and Secondary Education, Ministry of Education 1976, 2 stencil pages.

Referring to the statistical data on the percentages of success and failure in the results of the General Preparatory Education Certificate examinations in 1975 in governmental and subsidized schools and in paid private schools as well as the result of external pupils applying directly from home, the Circular explained the significance of the mounting percentage of waste in this examination.

It then reviewed recommendations which Educational Administrations should adopt to improve the standard of achievement by the pupils and ensure a better yield of the educational process.

These recommendations deal with improving the school environment in order to make the pupils attached to school, establishing closer relationships between the school and the home, ensuring perpetual evaluation of pupils, directing more attention to home work, encouraging pupils to expand their outside readings and study, emphasizing practical applications and demonstrations of school subjects, extending special care to the deficient pupils, ensuring continuous visits by inspectors to schools, especially those schools which need constant follow-up and, lastly, preparation by senior inspectors of sample question sheets for distribution in schools.

86 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Preparatory Education, "What Is New in the Types of Services and Aspects of Activities in the Preparatory Stage in the School Year 1975/76", Cairo, 1976, 14 typewritten pages.

This Report reviews the steps taken by the Ministry to re-constitute the Directorate General for Preparatory Education and mentions the various Departments annexed thereto. Accomplishments of each Department in the school year 1975/76 are described.

The Department of School Plans and Organization reported on its development projects, describing those projects which were carried out and reporting the status of admission and absorption in proportion to the total number of pupils who succeeded in the primary stage. The Department also described the project designed for bolstering modern schools which emphasize practical fields.

The Report went on to describe the educational problems encountered in preparatory education, offering solutions therefor. Among these problems are: the huge volume of waste in human resources, the extensive density of pupils in classrooms and the shortage in teaching bodies.

The Department of Curricula and Textbooks reviewed its accomplishments in preparing the necessary syllabi, curricula and textbooks and in improving teaching methods and use of educational aids for all subjects within the framework of the overall targets set for this stage.

Among the subjects dealt with in the report are: the technical guidance which is responsible for the preparation of programs for field visits, for the compilation of follow-up reports and the like.

The Report, lastly, reviewed the vital problems of evaluation and examinations.

Educational Statistics

87 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Al-Ihsaa Al-Istiqrari Li-Marhalat Al-Ta'lim Al-I'dadi Al-'Aam fi Al-'Aam Al-Dirasi 1975/76 Hasab Al-Halah fi November 15, 1975" (Stationary Statistics on the General Preparatory Education Stage in the School Year 1975/76 as on November 15, 1975), Cairo 1976, 18 stencil pages, (Statistical Bulletin No. 10).

Following an introduction on how the educational planning adopted in all developed and most developing countries influences the machinery of statistics, comparative statistics are given of preparatory education in 1974/75 and in 1975/76 in governmental and free private schools.

The document subsequently presents nine statistical tables, the first of which shows cumulative statistics on preparatory education in Egypt in 1975/76, while the second gives cumulative statistics on preparatory education with all its affiliations divided according to Educational Directorates.

The third table gives statistics on governmental general preparatory education in the various Educational Directorates, while the fourth is concerned with free private general preparatory education in the different Educational Directorates.

Table 5 presents cumulative statistics on governmental and free private general preparatory education in the various Educational Directorates, while the sixth table gives statistics on non-subsidized general preparatory education in the different Educational Directorates.

The seventh table presents statistics on service classes in preparatory education in the Educational Directorates, whereas table 8 gives statistics on language schools following the Egyptian curriculum in preparatory education in all Educational Directorates

The ninth and last table gives statistics on the total number of general preparatory schools charging tuition fees divided according to Educational Directorates.

Educational Statistics - Examinations

88 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education. Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Natijat Shihadat Itmam Al-Dirasah Al-'Idadiyyah Al-'Aammah Lil-'Aam Al-Dirasi 1975/76", (Result of the General Preparatory Certificate Examination for the School Year 1975/76), Cairo, 1976, 50 mimeographed pages, (Bulletin No. 3).

In its introduction, the Bulletin gave a review of the number of students who sat for the Preparatory Certificate examination in all Educational Directorates and the number of those who succeeded in the examination in general. It drew a comparison between the results in the various types of schools according to affiliations, beginning with the highest percentage obtained by successful pupils, being 97 5% in language schools down to the lowest percentage.

Four statistical tables follow:

The first table gives the cumulative results of the General Preparatory Certificate examination in 1975/76 divided according to sex.

The second gives cumulative results of boys in the General Preparatory Certificate examination in Educational Directorates.

Table 3 reviews the cumulative results of the various categories in the Educational Directorates, while the fourth shows the results of the General Preparatory Certificate examination for boys and girls in the various Educational Directorates.

Educational Statistics - Personnel

89 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Al-Ihsaa Al-Istiqrari Lil-'Aamileen fil-Marhalah Al-'Idadiyyah hasab Al-Halah fi November 15, 1975", (Stationary Statistics for Employees in the Preparatory Stage as at November 15, 1975), Cairo, 1976, 17 stencil pages, (Statistical Bulletin No. 15).

In its introduction, the Bulletin stressed the importance of the teacher in the educational process and underlined the value of this Bulletin to educators, planners and men of research.

The text of this document falls into twelve statistical tables, including cumulative statistics on teachers, employees and other workers engaged in the preparatory education in 1975/76 and two statistical tables on teachers, employees and workers, one dealing with governmental, free private and paid private schools and the other with governmental and free private schools.

The Bulletin also contains two statistical tables on senior and other teachers divided according to school subjects and academic qualifications, the first deals with governmental and free private schools while the second deals with paid private schools.

It further contains three statistical tables on senior and other teachers distributed according to school subjects the first of which is concerned with governmental and free private schools, the second with paid private schools and the third with governmental, free private and paid private school.

Two further statistical tables are contained in the Bulletin dealing with employees other than teachers and workers; one table gives statistics on such employees in governmental and free private schools and one on

technical and general service workers in governmental, free private and paid private schools

The Blind

90 - A.R.E. Legislations, Laws and Regulations. "Ministerial Resolution No. 4 Dated January 7, 1976 in Connection with the System of Education in Vocational Preparatory Schools for the Blind (for Boys and Girls)". Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education. 1976. 8 stencil pages.

This Resolution consists of seventeen articles

Article 1 sets forth the conditions of admission into these schools.

The second article defines the procedure for submitting applications for joining these schools.

Article 3 explains how the Committee entrusted with distributing pupils on the appropriate trades and branches is constituted.

The fourth and fifth articles prescribe the duration and system of study and the distribution of school subjects contained in the school syllabus.

Article 6 lists the branches of study for boys and girls.

The seventh article specifies the stipends payable to pupils.

Article 8 explains the role of the Directorate General for Private Education and of inspectors of cultural and technical subjects in respect of these schools.

Articles 9 to 14 deal with the types of examinations for pupils in the first and second years and also for pupils in the third year. The examination schedule for the third year is given, together with the methods of examination in practical courses, distribution of grades and the various certificates awarded to pupils at the end of the third year.

Article 15 specifies the affiliation of these schools budget-wise and the manner in which they are equipped with the necessary tools and instruments.

The sixteenth article repeals Ministerial Resolution No. 233 of 1971 while the seventeenth and last article provides for its implementation

PRIMARY EDUCATION

91 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Primary Education. "Report on the Development of Primary Education in 1975 '76". Cairo, 1976, 10 typewritten pages

Submitted to the National Center for Educational Research (Documentation and Educational Information Agency), in preparation for the International

Conference on General Education in Geneva.

Reviewing the types of services and fields of activity in which the Directorate General for Primary Education was engaged during the school year 1975/76 the report dealt with one-class schools, showing their objectives, function and courses of study. It also dealt with the plan for feeding primary school pupils, referring in this respect to the agreement concluded with the International Food Program of the United Nations.

The report also described the unified experimental school in Nasr City as it falls under the responsibility of the Directorate General for Primary Education and showed how school subjects in this school are evaluated

Regarding the centers for complementary studies for pupils completing the primary stage, the report described their training programs and aims

As for school curricula and the steps taken to develop them, the report described the measures adopted to develop school curricula for religious education, Arabic, mathematics, sciences and social subjects. It also dealt with examinations, showing the significant changes introduced in this respect.

In conclusion, the report described the accomplishments in the field of technical guidance and training and in the pre-primary stage, with special emphasis on the problems encountered in the latter stage and the measures suggested for overcoming them.

Educational Statistics - Examinations

92 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Natijat Shihadat Itmam Al-Dirasah Al-Ibtidaeyyah Dawr Awwal Wa-Tani Lil-'Aam Al-Dirasi 1975/76", (Result of First and Second Session Examinations for the Primary Certificate in the Scholastic Year 1975/76), 5 mimeographed pages, (Statistical Bulletin No. 2).

In its introduction the Bulletin reported the number of pupils who sat for and succeeded in the first and second sessions of examinations for the Primary Certificate in the scholastic year 1975/76 in general. It drew a comparison between the ratio of succeeding pupils in language schools and those in private non-subsidized schools, those external pupils who apply directly from home, governmental schools, private subsidized schools and service classes.

The Bulletin subsequently presented four statistical tables, the first of which shows cumulative figures of the first and second sessions examinations for the Primary Certificate.

The second table gives the results of the Primary Certificate examinations (first and second sessions) in respect of boys divided according to Educational Directorates.

The fourth and last table reviews cumulative figures of Primary Certificate examination results (first and second sessions) divided by Educational Directorates.

Educational Statistics - Personnel

93 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education. Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Al-Ihsaa Al-Istiqrari Lil-'Aamileen fil-Marhalah Al-Ibtidaeyyah Hasab Al-Halah fi November 15. 1975". 'Stationary Statistics on Personnel Engaged in the Primary Stage as on November 15, 1975), Cairo. 1976 14 stencil pages (Statistical Bulletin No. 14).

In its introduction, the Bulletin highlighted the role of the teacher in the educational and upbringing process and emphasized its own importance to educators, planners and men of research.

Eleven statistical tables are contained in the Bulletin, covering cumulative figures on the teaching body, employees and workers in primary schools (governmental, free private and paid private schools). Two tables show the number of headmasters, deputy headmasters and teachers in each Educational Directorate; one table dealing with governmental, free private and paid private schools and the other with governmental and paid private schools.

Then follow two statistical tables on the number of employees and workers in each Educational Directorate, one of which deals with governmental, free private and paid private schools and the second with governmental and free private schools.

Three statistical tables follow, all of which deal with the distribution of teachers according to school subjects. The first table deals with governmental free private and paid private schools, while the second deals with governmental and free private schools and the third gives statistics on paid private schools.

Two further tables are published on the distribution of employees according to jobs, the first of which shows the status in governmental, free private and paid private schools, while the second deals with the situation in governmental and free private schools.

The last statistical table relates to the teaching body employees and workers in primary private education schools.

Problems of

94 - Abdel Ghafur, Nasr, "Al-Madrasah Al-Ibtidaeiyyah.. Wa-Mashakil Al-Ta'lim". 'The Primary School and the Problems of Education), "Al-Gumhouriay" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8064, 'January 24 1976). p. 5.

Following a discussion of the evolution of primary education (6-year system) in Egypt and Arab countries in the 1950s and the 1960s, the writer mentioned the factors which lie behind the trend towards the extension of the compulsory education period to nine years, explaining why Egypt failed to realize this end and enumerating the reasons for taking speedy measures to extend that period.

Concluding his article, the writer discussed the 8-year system school as a compulsory school, mentioning the additional budgetary requirements for spreading this type of schools and showing how the additional appropriations may be provided.

95 - El-Baradei, Mohamed Mustafa, "Maza Wajada Khubaraa Al-Ta'lim fil-Minia?", (What Did Education Experts Find in Minia?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32605, (March 18, 1976), p. 5.

The writer reported on the mission of education experts who were delegated by the Ministry of Education to spend one week among the villages and towns of Minia Governorate.

He related the problems found by the experts in the primary schools which included the absence of pupils. He gave the percentage of absentees in towns and villages explaining the reason for the variance in percentages. He also mentioned the problem of absence of teachers and the fact that new and transferred teachers do not report to work. Among the problems are the acute shortage in rural teachers, the inadequacy and insufficiency of school buildings, giving the reasons therefor and the discrimination between rural and urban children in medical care.

Concluding his report, the writer dealt with the problems facing schools with one class only in villages of Minia, showing how this problem leads to infiltration of numerous pupils from their schools.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

96 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Private Education, "Report on Private Education in A.R.E. and the Extent of Its Development", Cairo, 1976, 14 typewritten pages.

Submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

Following a synopsis on the history of private education in Egypt since its inception and its aims, the report emphasized the importance of private schools to the Egyptian society and indicated the volume of private education in the various stages, giving statistical tables to show the number of schools and pupils and the ratio between the pupils enroled in these schools and the total number of pupils in each respective stage.

The Report went on to describe the types of private schools and the measures of control exercised thereon, whether through the issuance of laws, resolutions and circulars or through the internal regulations adopted for each respective school.

It also described the manner in which the Ministry supervises this type of education, whether by the Ministry's Cabinet proper or by the Educational Directorates and Administrations and the technical, financial and administrative guidance machinery. It stressed the importance of pursuing the activities of these schools and tightening controls over them in order to ensure protection of this sector of education which absorbs a sizeable number of Egyptian children, and to guard against any deviation and also to devise practical solutions for overcoming any difficulties and problems.

In conclusion, the report reviewed the present set-up of the Directorate General for Private Education and the changes introduced thereon. In this connection, it reviewed the various Departments which constitute the Directorate General, being: the Department of Private Schools, the Department of National Institutes, the Department of Financial and Administrative Affairs, the Secretariat of the Council of Private Educational Affairs and the Secretariat of the Expatriate Recruitment Committee.

The sub-divisions of each Department and their functions are also mentioned in the Report.

PUPILS, ABSENCE OF

97 - Bahr, Mukhtar Abdul Qader, "Ghiyab Al-Talameez... Wa-Masouliyyat Al-Madrasah", 'Students' Absence and the School's Responsibilities', "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8067, (January 27, 1976), p. 5.

After discussing the phenomenon of pupils' absence in the second semester of the school year, the writer said this is one of the problems of education in Egypt which requires treatment. The writer then explained the reasons for this widespread phenomenon and advanced some suggestions designed to put an end to it. Among these suggestions are: devoting the schedule during the second semester to basic subjects, showing more interest in examinations on the part of teachers, taking attendance into consideration in preparing the confidential reports on teachers and headmasters, facing the problem of private tutoring, organizing casual and sick leaves to ensure the regular attendance of teachers and granting awards to classes scoring a record in attendance.

Concluding his article, the writer explained the role of inspectors in overcoming this problem.

98 - A.R.E., Legislations, Laws and Regulations. "Circular No. 41 Dated March 18, 1976 in Connection with the Bolstering of Education during the Final Period of the School Year 1975/76", Cairo, Cabinet of the Undersecretary of State for Preparatory and Secondary Education, Ministry of Education, 1976. 2 stencil pages.

This Circular deals with a phenomenon from which schools suffer at the close of the school year when a large number of pupils decide to discontinue going to school under the pretext that they are studying at home.

The Circular reviewed the passive aspects of this phenomenon and pointed to the appropriate procedure for putting an end to it which includes: making a systematic revision of parts of the courses and holding tests, retaining part of the curriculum for the final months of the school year, taking the necessary measures to report absentee pupils to their parents and guardians, enlightening parents and pupils on the seriousness of absenteeism, exercising supervision over the school teachers by the headmaster, organization of a schedule for pupils to revise courses, preparing special lessons for pupils in final school years, extending technical supervision till the end of the school year and granting incentives to schools which succeed in exerting creative efforts to put an end to this phenomenon.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

99 - Abboud, Abdul Ghani, "al-Islam Wa-Tahaddi Al-'Asr", (Islam and the Age's Challenge), "Ta'lim Al-Jamahir", Vol. 3, Issue No. 5, (January 1976), pp.70 - 81.

In his introduction to this article, the writer discussed the distorted views about Islamic attitude towards education held by adversaries of Islam. He revealed the secret behind the publication of such distortions, then dealt with Islamic heritage in education, showing the ideal principles exemplified in Islamic education and supporting his contention with citations from the Holy Quraan.

The writer went on to discuss Islamic ideologies, showing how they relate to education and underlining the keen interest they show in practical education, apart from their comprehensive nature and their thorough interest in the teacher, being the center and focus of the educational process.

After a discussion of the position of perpetual education in Islam, the writer showed that education in Islam is a continuous process as is evidenced in numerous verses in the Holy Quraan and the Prophet's tradition. He described the dimensions of perpetual education in Islam and, lastly, drew a comparison between perpetual education in contemporary life and in Islam.

100 - El-Iryan, Galal, "Mihnat Al-Ta'lim Al-Azhari... Limaza?", (Why Have A Crisis in Azharite Education?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8098,(February 27, 1976), p. 9.

Beginning his article, the writer reviewed the reasons which led to a complex problem of education in Egypt, describing the differences between general education and Azharite education whether in form, system or in curricula.

After explaining why attempts to develop Azharite education failed, the writer described the problems from which this type of education suffers and concluded

his article comparing graduates of general education with graduates of Azharite institutes whether as regards age, general culture, work opportunities or enrolment in universities.

Statistics

101 - A.R.E., Al-Azhar, The Directorate General for Al-Azhar Institutes, Administration of Planning, Follow-up and Statistics, "Al-Azhar Statistics", Cairo, 1976, 19 stencil pages.

The document contains eight statistical tables.

Table 1 deals with the distribution of classes and students in official and subsidized Azhari education on academic years and institutes in each Governorate as at February 1976.

The second table is concerned with the distribution of classes and girl students of Azhari education for girls on the different years and institutes in each Governorate.

Table 3 reviews the cumulative figures of preparatory education distributed on the first three years in the Arab Republic of Egypt as a whole.

Likewise, Table 4 deals with the distribution of classes and students in Azhari secondary education (literary Section) on school years and institutes in each Governorate, while the fifth table is also concerned with the distribution of classes and girl students in Azhari secondary education for women (Literary Section).

Table 6 deals with the distribution of classes and students of secondary education (Section of Sciences and Mathematics) on school years and institutes in each Governorate, while the seventh table gives the distribution of classes and girl students in Azhari secondary education for women (Section of Sciences and Mathematics).

The last table shows the gross figures of secondary education distributed according to various classes and branches.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

102 - Abu Leila, Ali, "Al-Iltizam Al-Ijtima'ii Li-Nizam Al-Ta'limi", (The Social Commitment of the Educational System), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32575, (February 17, 1976), p.7.

Following an introduction in which the writer referred to the discussions on the curricula and content of education and the need for developing them in order to keep abreast with international standards, he discussed the social commitment of the educational system as represented by the 1952 Revolution, saying that the Revolution attempted to change the educational system so as to put it in the service of the general social targets of the new revolutionary regime and pointing to the failure of these attempts.

The writer went on to discuss the falling standard of the educational process in the Egyptian society and the role of the educational ladder in creating an elite of educated people who are isolated and secluded from the society. He explained how private schools, which rely on economic ability, contribute to the creation of this problem.

In conclusion, the writer discussed the society's general ideology showing how it influences the ideology of the educational system and pointing to the methods of achieving this target, underlining in this respect, the teacher's role.

103 - Ahmed, Ahmed Kamal, "Al-Madrasah Wal-Mujtama'", (School and Society), by Ahmed Kamal Ahmed and Adli Soliman, Cairo, the Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1976, 281p.

In their introduction, the authors dealt with school society as a social need and pointed to the role of social service in school.

The book's text falls into eight chapters, the first of which deals with the social function of the school and shows how school function developed and how social service in schools developed its objectives.

Chapter 2 deals with individual social services in schools and indicates how they meet the pupil's needs and problems and the manner in which service is extended to an individual in school and the stages of such service.

The third chapter is concerned with activity groups in school and describes their types, the manner in which they are formed and their services.

In Chapter 4, the authors deal with the way in which a society is created within the school and explains the relationship between the school and the s society and the services required for the organization of such school society.

The fifth chapter describes the role of the social worker in attending to the school's social activities, while Chapter 6 indicates the functions of the educational social service machinery, whether such machinery is executive, supervisory or planning.

In Chapter 7, some examples and illustrations of individual and group social service cases are described, while the eighth and last chapter deals with the attitude of the social worker towards the curricula of social guidance in education, explaining in this respect the meaning of social guidance and showing its aims as well as the duties of a social worker.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

104 - Abdul Aziz, Farouk, "Al-Mabani Al-Madrasiyyah...ila ayn?", (School Buildings; Where To?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8076, (February 5, 1976), pp. 3 and 9.

Following an introduction on the problem of school buildings, the writer

mentioned how this problem resulted in lack of accommodations for pupils under compulsory age and in the failure to extend compulsory education to the end of the primary stage.

In enumerating the factors which led to this acute problem, the writer discussed the role of the Organization for School Buildings, the shrinking role of the Ministry of Education in executing school buildings, the effect of the Law establishing Provincial Administrations and the fact that the Buildings Administration of the Ministry of Education is now in a state of inaction.

After indicating the dangers which would result if some old school buildings are used, citing examples of dilapidated buildings which are still used as schools, the writer enumerated the problems which face Educational Directorates and hinder them from constructing school buildings. In this respect, he specifically mentioned the lack of the necessary funds for constructing and equipping school buildings.

The writer went on to describe the condition of school buildings and utilities, basing his information on the official statistics released by the Ministry of Education in 1975.

Concluding his article, he advanced some suggestions intended to overcome the crisis in school buildings.

SCHOOL JOURNALISM

105 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Administration of School Journalism, "Report on School Journalism", Cairo, 1976, 4 typewritten pages.

Submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

Following an introduction on the function and significance of school journalism and the plans contemplated by the Administration of School Journalism for collaboration with the UNESCO, the Report gave an account of the Conference on School Journalism held between Arab countries and outlined the recommendations adopted by this Conference. These recommendations stress the need for organizing an exhibition for the press and creating a center for higher journalistic studies and also for the organization of international camps and contests.

The Report reviewed the new plans contemplated this year by the Administration for developing village and community press.

In the field of journalistic training, the report reviewed the programs implemented in 1976, both at central and local levels. It referred to "the flying magazine" and explained the idea behind it and gave an account of the press exhibitions organized during 1975/76.

In conclusion, the Report discussed problems of publishing magazines, pointing to the appropriate measures for overcoming these problems.

SCHOOL NUTRITION

106 - A.R.E., Legislations, Laws and Regulations. "Ministerial Resolution No. 20 Dated January 17, 1976 in Connection with the Plan for Supporting School Nutrition for Students", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976, 2 stencil pages.

This Resolution consists of six articles.

Article 1 gives birth to the Plan and explains the objectives sought through its creation.

The second article specifies the financial resources of the Plan, while Article 3 specifies the manner in which the Plan's proceeds are kept.

Article 4 enumerates the purposes for expenditure from the Plan's proceeds.

The fifth article describes the manner in which the Committee assigned to supervise the Plan is constituted to administer and invest its proceeds. It also specifies the functions of this Committee.

The sixth and last Article fixes the date of implementation of this Resolution.

107 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Nutritional Affairs, "Report on the Types of Services and Fields of Activities Carried out by the Directorate General for Nutritional Affairs and the Extent of their Development over Last Year", Cairo, 1976, 6 typewritten pages.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

The Report began with a review of the functions, responsibilities and services of the Directorate General for Nutritional Affairs, mentioning the categories of pupils for whom meals are provided at government expense. It indicated the bases for selecting these categories, whether from among pupils in school hostels or from other groups.

The Report further indicated the categories for whom meals are provided in collaboration with the United Nations World Food Program within the framework of a plan covering men and women teacher training colleges and industrial, agricultural and commercial schools and a plan designed for pupils in primary governmental and free private schools in rural areas.

In conclusion, the Report made a review of the development of services extended by the Directorate in the fields of health and education to ascertain the effects of nutrition on pupils' health and education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

108 - Dawood, Sami, "Al-Tanawiyyah Al-'Aammah baina Wizaratain", (The General Secondary Certificate Examinations between Two Ministries), "Al-Gumhouriyah"

newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8058, (January 18, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer reviewed the reforms introduced by the Ministry of Education on education in Egypt during recent years as well as the most significant proposals contained in the reports of the National Council for Education relating to the absorption of pupils under compulsory age and the extension of the compulsory period of education in the course of the next ten years, showing the difficulties confronted in carrying out these proposals.

The writer went on to discuss the system of de-centralization as applied to General Secondary Certificate Examinations, reviewing the views supporting and opposing it.

Commenting on the present system of General Secondary Examinations, the writer showed its deficiencies, proposing that these examinations be made a joint responsibility of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, giving the reasons justifying the adoption of his proposal and explaining the role of both Ministries in this responsibility.

Concluding his article, the writer called for a change in the system whereby questions are put in examinations, saying that questions should be designed to measure the degree of assimilation rather than memorization of the curricula.

Development of

109 - A.R.E., The National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology "Taqrir 'an Tatweer Al-Ta'lim Al-Tanawi Al-'Aam, Ahdafuhu Wa-Khutatuhu Al-Dirasiyyah Wa-Manahijuhu Wa-Nizam Al-Tash'ib Wal-Ikhtiyar fi Imtihan Shihadat Al-Tanawiyyah Al-'Aammah", (Report on the Development of the General Secondary Education; Its Aims, Courses, Curricula, System of Branches and Electives in the General Secondary Certificate Examination), Cairo, 1976, 36 pages plus appendices.

The introduction to this Report explains the aims which the Council's Sub-committee on General Education and Training seeks through the establishment of a special committee for surveying secondary education and devising methods for its development. It gives an outline of the factors taken into account in preparing this Report which defines the scope of this survey.

The Report then relates the historical development of secondary education in Egypt from the days of Mohamed Ali down to the 1952 Revolution and from the latter date to the date of the enactment of Law No. 6° of 1968.

The Report further indicates the future of secondary education as visualized by the Committee and discusses the broadlines guiding the development process. It comments on the first part of secondary education (the first four years of this education) and explains how such development may take place. It also deals with the development of the second part of secondary education, pointing to the teaching plans to be adopted in both parts.

The Report, lastly, discusses the requirements for implementing such development, including the need for giving more attention to the preparation and training of teachers, to curricula, to school methods and plans and to counselling.

It dealt with the methods for bolstering the school personality and independence and for improving school buildings and examination systems.

As concluding remarks, the Report underlines the need for a reconsideration of the system of student evaluation and for ensuring that the required development takes the from of an overall process.

Two tables are appended to this Report. The first lists names of the members of the Committee on Secondary Education and the second shows the movement of general and technical education in 1974/75.

110 - A.R.E.,Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Secondary Education, "New Trends in Secondary Education 1975/76", Cairo, 1976, 4 typewritten pages.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency of the National Center for Educational Research in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

The Report describes the changes witnessed by general secondary education during the school year 1975/76 and aimed at improving and developing the educational process. These changes include the re-formulation of the aims of education, the linking of education to the environment and the removal of the barriers between theoretical and practical education. It also shows the accomplishments made in this respect.

The Report reviews the project of comprehensive schools carried out by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the International Bank. It describes the changes introduced in the course of the year on military training, curricula and the textbooks of Arabic, English and German languages and sciences, social subjects, philosophy and home economics.

On student welfare and examinations, the Report mentioned the Ministerial Resolutions issued during the year in connection with the General Secondary Certificate examinations for the 3-year system and the Resolution concerning high level.

The report further reviews the Resolution regulating General Secondary Certificate examinations, whereby the Republic was divided into four sectors in realization of the decentralization of examinations.

The report, finally, deals with the consultative committees set up in 1976 by the Ministry of Education and including as members those engaged in the Directorate General for Secondary Education and in the fields of Education at all levels in addition to representatives of students and guardians for the purpose of discussing all matters connected with the development of the educational process and the solution of the problems involved.

Educational Statistics

111 · A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Al-Ihsaa Al-Istiqrari Li-Marhalat Al-Ta'lim Al-Tanawi Al-'Aam fil-'Aam Al-Dirasi 1975/76 Hasab Al-Halah fi November 15, 1975", (Stationary Statistics on the General Secondary Education Stage in the School Year 1975/76 as on November 15, 1975), Cairo, 1976, 26 stencil pages, (Statistical Bulletin No. 11).

Following an introduction on the importance of this document to any educational planning and research, cumulative statistics are given on general secondary education in Egypt, followed by eight statistical tables.

The first of these tables gives cumulative statistics on general secondary education of all affiliations divided according to Educational Directorates.

In the second table, statistics are given of governmental general secondary education, also divided according to Educational Directorates,

The third table gives statistics on free private general secondary education as per Educational Directorate, followed by a statistical table on free and governmental general secondary education.

The fifth and sixth tables contain statistics on non-subsidized general secondary education and classes of services divided according to Educational Directorates.

Statistics on general secondary education in language schools (Egyptian curriculum) divided according to Educational Directorates are given in the seventh table.

The eighth and last table covers schools of general secondary education which charge tuition fees (non-subsidized, service classes and language schools) divided per Educational Directorate.

Educational Statistics - Personnel

112 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Al-Ihsaa Al-Istiqrari Lil-'Aamileen fil-Marhalah Al-Tanawiyyah hasab Al-Halah fi November 15, 1975", (Stationary Statistics on the Personnel Engaged in the Secondary Stage as at November 15, 1975), Cairo, 1976, 15 stencil pages, (Statistical Bulletin No. 16).

Following an introduction on the importance of the teacher's role in the educational and upbringing process and the value of this Bulletin to educators, planners and men of research, twelve statistical tables were given. One table gives cumulative statistics on the teaching body and other employees and workers engaged in the secondary education in Egypt in 1975/76 and two statistical tables give the number of teachers, employees and workers in governmental and free private schools and the gross number of teachers in governmental, free private and paid private schools.

Three statistical tables follow on the distribution of senior and other teachers according to school subjects in governmental, free private and paid private schools and their gross number in governmental, free private and paid private schools.

The Bulletin also reproduced two tables on senior and other teachers distributed according to school subjects and qualifications. The first of these tables is concerned with governmental and free private schools and the second deals with paid private schools.

Two statistical tables follow on the number of employees, the first of which shows their number in governmental and free private schools and the second deals with governmental, free private and paid private schools.

Two last tables are concerned with workers, one showing the number of those engaged in governmental and free private schools and the other showing those engaged in governmental, free private and paid private schools.

Examinations

113 - A.R.E.,Legislations, Laws and Regulations, "Ministerial Resolution No, 12 Dated January 8, 1976 Regulating Supervision over General Secondary Certificate Examinations",Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976, 2 stencil pages,

The first of the six articles comprising this Resolution defines the four sectors of General Secondary Certificate examinations to which Egypt is divided.

Article 2 deals with the appointment of examination supervisors and determines the categories of remunerations payable to them.

Articles 3, 4 and 5 describe the manner in which Committees are constituted for discipline and supervision, for central administration and supervision over General Secondary Certificate examinations in the Sudan and Gaza, defining the functions of each and fixing the dates for the payment of remunerations to committee members.

The sixth and last article deals with the implementation and enforcement of this Resolution

114 - A.R.E., Legislations, Laws and Regulations, "Ministerial Resolution No. 38 Dated February 5, 1976 in Connection with the General Secondary Certificate Examination for the 3-Year System", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976. 3 pages plus 2 tables (stencil).

The first of the five articles comprising this Resolution defines the level of the curricula in which pupils sitting for the General Secondary Certificate examination (3-year system) are examined.

Article 2 mentions the subjects in which pupils are granted exemption from examination, while Article 3 lists the subjects in which pupils are required to be examined in the curricula of the first and second years.

Article 4 makes reference to the tables appended to the Resolution indicating the maximum and minimum grades and the time allotted for examination in the courses of first and second year secondary.

According to the fifth article, any provision to the contrary is repealed and the Resolution itself is put into full force and vigour.

The two attached tables list the subjects included in the General Secondary Certificate examinations (literary and scientific branches), specifically the subjects included in the curricula of the first and second years for pupils studying under the 3-year system in the school year 1975/76. The second table lists the subjects of examination in the scientific branch of the General Secondary Certificate Education.

Geometry, Study of

115 - Salama, Hassan Ali Hassan, "Dirasah Tahliliyyah Li-Athar Marji' Wihdat Handasat Al-Tahwilat'ala Tahsil Talamiz Al-Saff Al-Awwal Al-Thanawi", (An Analytical Study of the Impact of the Impact of the Datum of Geometrical Transformation units on Pupils' Accomplishments in the First Year Secondary), Assuit, 1976, 205 pages.

Dissertation submitted to the Section of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the University of Assuit for obtaining the degree of M.A. under the supervision of Dr. Nazmi Hanna Mikhail and Dr. Wadie Maximos Dawood.

This dissertation consists of seven chapters.

Chapter 1 states the problem, describes the method of research, stresses the importance of modern mathematics and relates the experience of the United Kingdom, America, Scandinavian countries and Egypt in this field as well as the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) project.

The second chapter deals with units as a method for system analysis and describes the different types of tests, and the basis for designing their accomplishments.

Chapter 3 reviews earlier studies and research on the subject, while the fourth chapter describes the preliminary experiment under study, showing its process and outcome with illustrating tables.

Chapter 5 deals with the datum of geometrical transformations as taught to pupils in the first year secodary, with guidelines to teachers. It explains the significance and aims of a unit and gives a detailed description of the scientific material and educational aids which pertain to the contents of the datum. It also deals with the types of educational activities and various evaluation tests. In Chapter 6, the author expounded the experiment itself and explained two sets of experiments, showing the methods of controlling variables through statistics covering the chronological age, intelligence quotient, economic standard and standard of accomplishments in mathematics.

The seventh and last chapter gives and interprets the author's findings. A summary of the dissertation is given at the end, in addition to nineteen appendices showing the results of the research and tests plus some geometrical drawings.

Students, Problems of

116 - Allam, Leila Abdul Hamid El-Hafez, "Ittijahat Al-Mu'allimeen Nahwa Ba'd Mushkilat Al-Talameez fil-Marhalah Al-Tanawiyyah", (Teachers' Attitudes Towards Some Problems of Pupils in the Secondary Stage), Assuit, 1976, 180 pages plus appendices.

Dissertation presented to the Psychology Department of the Faculty of Education, Assuit University, for obtaining the degree of M.A. under the supervision of Dr. Mohamed Mustafa Zeidan Aql and Dr. Mohamed Gamil Mohamed Youssef Mansour.

The topic of this dissertation is discussed in six chapters.

Chapter 1 begins with an introduction showing the importance of the research in question and states the problems it raises. It defines the terms used in the research and ditinguishes between an attitude and some other psychological concepts.

After describing the premises of her research, the writer indicated the attitude of teachers towards the problems of pupils in the secondary stage.

The second chapter reviews earlier studies on teacher's personal traits and how they influence students to succeed in their studies and teachers to succeed in the teaching profession. Deducting certain conclusions from these earlier studies, the writer goes on to deal with other studies concerned with teachers' attitudes towards problems of pupils, giving her own conclusions. She, further, deals with studies on faculties of education and how they interpret their students' attitudes towards educational issues, concluding this chapter with a commentary as well as the writer's own points of view.

Chapter 3 is devoted to the experiment conducted by the auther. She started with a description of the method and sampling adopted in carrying out this survey, indicating how she selected her samples and the precedure followed in conducting the survey among men and women teachers in the various schools, also mentioning the tools used, specifically those used to measure teachers' educational attitudes, to select educational situations and to test personality factors. She described the questionnaire prepared for detecting students' problems and mentioned the results obtained therefrom.

In Chapter 4, the writer mentioned the outcome of her research as well as the results of measuring teachers' educational attitudes, interpreting the various premises regarding student's school, psychological, sexual, religious, moral and social problems. Statistical tables were given to demonstrate the various premises of the research.

The fifth chapter represents an attempt on the part of the auther to interpret the results obtained regarding each of the premises.

Chapter 6 is concerned with educational applications and with topics suggested for further research.

To this dissertation is appended an outline of the subjects studied as well as a bibliographical list and appendices.

SERVICE CLASSES

117 - Abdul Hamid, Ismail, "Fusul Al-Khadamat ... Mahzalah Ta'limiyyah", (Service Classes, An Educational Farce), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year Issue No. 8058, (January 18, 1976), p. 5.

Following a review of the number of students enrolled in service classes throughout the Republic, the writer elaborated on the system of education and supervisory measures characteristic of this type of education, pointing to their short-comings.

Explaining the role played by members of the Socialist Union in running these classes, the writer showed their lack of experience in educational affairs, saying that this reflected on a low standard of achievement among students.

Concluding his article, the writer called upon the Ministry of Education to take up supervision over these service classes and to do away with the domination exercised by members of the Arab Socialist Union.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

118 - A.R.E, Ministry of Education, Administration of Special Education, "Five Year plan for Expanding Services of Special Education during the Period 1976/77 through 1980/81", Cairo, 1976, 76 stencil pages.

Following an introduction on the importance of special education and the need for expansion in its services, the document elaborated on the 5-year plan covering the period 1976/77 through 1980/81 and showed the number of pupils and special education classes divided according to educational stages for helping the blind, those with weak vision, the deaf, the dumb, the mentally retarded and hospital inmates as well as the forecast of the number of pupils in the new sections for helping the slow learners, the vocally handicapped, the emotionally disturbed and the hyperactive and any combination of these categories for the period 1975/76 through 1980/81.

Reviewing the proposed budget for facing this expansion of services, the document mentioned the requirements in terms of new buildings with special design and the personnel needed in two categories: teachers and specialists in non-educational services such as psychology specialists, trainers on motor learning and on speech defects and men and women supervisors on dormitories. It also showed schools' needs of the above mentioned categories of personnel and of the special equipment needed for the various handicaps, giving the figures of the budget.

The document dealt, lastly, with the attitude of the Administration of Special Education towards blind graduates, showing the relationship between this Administration and the Ministry of Social Affairs, philanthropic societies and the Administration of School Health.

STUDENTS ASSOCIATIONS

119 - A.R.E., Legislations, Laws and Regulations. "Ministerial Resolution No. 1 Dated January 1, 1976 in Connection with Technical Secondary Students Associations", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976, 30p.

This Resolution consists of six articles plus an appendix containing the Regulation governing Students Associations comprising fifty articles.

The first five articles of the Resolution specify the types of schools in respect of which an Association is formed and describe the role of each Governorate or Educational Directorate of the first level in establishing Associations.

While one of the articles provides for the establishment of a Council for the General Students Association in Secondary and Technical schools, the sixth article specifies the date of enforcement of this Resolution.

The Regulation appended to this Resolution sets forth in the first twenty five articles thereof the aims of students associations and the procedure for constituting unions for pupils in the same class and councils for students unions, for students associations in a Governorate or Educational Directorate and for the General Students Associations for Secondary and Technical Schools. The Regulation also defines the respective functions of each of the above associations.

Article 26 sets forth the procedure for constituting the Executive Office of the General Students Association Council for Secondary and Technical Schools and defines its functions.

The ten subsequent articles specify the annual subscription payable by each student to the association and the procedure for disbursement from the proceeds of these subscriptions.

The last articles contain general rules regarding the term of membership in an association, the causes warranting dismissal of members from the associations' councils or executive offices, the associations' meetings and laws governing them and the functions of the General Supervisor for the General Students Association Council for Secondary and Technical Schools.

TEACHERS, PROMOTION OF

120 - A.R.E., Legislations, Laws and Regulations. "Ministerial Resolution No. 15 Dated January 11, 1976 in Connection with the Appointment of Senior Teachers in the School Year 1975/76", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976, 4 stencil pages.

The first of the six articles comprising this Resolution specifies the period which candidates for appointment as senior teachers with full schedule who hold higher, intermediate to higher and intermediate qualifications have to spend in the general and technical secondary esucation and in men and women teacher training colleges.

Articel 2 determines the period which candidates for appointment to the post of senior teachers with full schedule who hold higher, intermediate to higher and intermediate qualifications have to spend in the preparatory stage.

The third article is concerned with the period which candidates for appointement to the post of senior teachers with full schedule have to spend in the primary stage.

The bases for selecting senior supervising teachers are set forth in Article 4, while the fifth article deals with appointments made pursuant to this Resolution.

The sixth Article provides for the implementation and enforcement of this Resolution.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

121 - Shams El-Din, Mohamed, "Iza Kana Haza Ma Yahdut Al-Aan fil-Ta'lim Al-Fanni, Famaza Nahnu Fa'iluna Iza Tawassa'na Fihi?", (If This is What is Now Happening in Technical Education, What Would We Be Doing if We Expand it?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32604, (March 17, 1976), p. 7.

After reviewing the plans by the Ministry of Education to absorb 70% of the holders of the Preparatory Education Certificate in technical secondary schools, the writer indicated the extent to which graduates of these schools are on demand on the labour market and, also, explained the aims behind expansion in technical education.

He went on to demonstrate the means for creating a link between educational development and economic development, underlining the role of technical education education in linking education to economy.

He pointed to the vital requirements for ensuring a successful technical education, giving facts about technical education (agricultural, commercial, industrial and technical secondary for girls), mentioning the date of introduction of each type and their development till 1974/75 and the problems encountered by them, supporting his argument with statistical data.

Educational Statistics

122 - A.R.E, Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers. "Al-Ihsaa Al-Istiqrari Li-Marhalat Al-Ta'lim Al-Tanawi Al-Fanni Wa-Dur Al-Mu'allimeen Wal-Mu'allimat fil-Aam Al-Dirasi 1975/76 Hasab Al-Halah fi November 15, 1975", (Stationary Statistics on Secondary Technical Education and Men and Women Teacher Training Colleges in the Academic Year 1975/76 as on November 15, 1975), Cairo, 1976, 32p.

The introduction to this document emphasizes the importance of educational statistics for educational planners and students of educational research.

Fourteen statististical tables are published in this document dealing, in the following order, with statistics on technical education and men and women teacher training colleges in Egypt, governmental secondary industrial education (for boys, girls and mixed students body), governmental secondary industrial education (for girls), secondary technical industrial education (5-year system), complementary studies for graduates of secondary industrial schools, secondary

agriculatural education (for boys and mixed students body), secondary agricultural education for boys, secondary agricultural education (mixed), secondary commercial education of all affiliations, governmental, private and free secondary commercial education, private commercial education with tuition fees, non-subsidized private commercial education, classes of services in commercial education and lastly, men and women teacher training colleges.

Educational Statistics - Personnel

123 - A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Al-Ihsaa Al-Istiqrari Lil-'Aaileen fi Al-Ta'lim Al-Fanni Wa-Dur Al-Mu'allimeen Hasab Al-Halah fi November 15, 1975", (Stationary Statistics on the Personnel of Technical Education and Teacher Training Colleges as on November 15, 1975), Cairo, 1976, 36 stencil pages, (Statistical Bulletin No. 17).

In an introduction to the document, an account is given of the teacher's role in the educational process and of the importance of this very document to those who are engaged in planning for and conducting research on education.

Twenty six statistical tables are contained in this document giving, in the following order, cumulative statistics on secondary and technical education, men and women teacher training colleges and secondary industrial, technical-industrial, secondary-agricultural and commercial-agricultural education in Egypt.

In these statistics are shown the number of teachers and other employees and workers, the distribution of teachers according to school subjects, the distribution of other employees according to jobs and the distribution of senior and other teachers according to proficiency level.

Statistics on men and women teacher training colleges show the number of teachers and other employees and workers, the distribution of teachers according to subjects, the distribution of employees according to jobs and the distribution of teachers according to proficiency level.

TEXT BOOKS

124 - Mustafa, Sawsan, "Al-Kitab Al-Madrasi Wal-Kitab Al-Khariji Wajhan Li Wajh", (Text Books vs. External Books), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7410, (March 18, 1976), p. 3.

The problem of text books is dealt with from two aspects.

The first aspect deals with the phenomenon of widespread external books (i.e. auxiliary books other than the text books officially prepared by the Ministry of Education) among pupils. The writer explained the causes for this phenomenon, saying that Law No. 10 of 1964 has not been implemented. This Law prohibits publication, sale or printing of any book dealing with the curricula or part thereof without prior permission of the Ministry of Education. She said that examinations are the determining factor in syllabi, curricula and text books, showing, from an educational viewpoint, the serious effects of the widely distributed external books.

The second aspect to the problem is concerned with the text books which are approved by the Ministry of Education. She indicated their shortcomings and explained why students are not enthusiastic about them.

Concluding her article, the writer described West Germany's experiment in solving the problem of text books.

French Language

125 - Wissa, Youhanna, "Al-Kutub Al-Madrasiyyah Lil-Lughah Al-Firinsiyyah", (Text Books of the French Language), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8052, (January 12, 1976), p. 5.

After pointing to the shortcomings of French language text books taught in the first, second and third years of general secondary schools, whether as first or second foreign language, the writer listed the reasons for such deficiencies, discussing in this respect the method adopted in composing these books, the teachers who write them and the extent to which these teachers are familiar with the needs of Egyptian students.

The writer explained how these shortcomings have resulted in a lack of interest on the part of students to study French.

Concluding his article, he suggested a return to the use of the same French books taught earlier, giving the reasons justifying their use.

WOMEN, EDUCATION OF

126 - El-Baradei, Mohamed Mustafa, "Ma Tata'allamuhu Al-Fatah, Hal Yuahhiluha Li-Takween Usrah?", (What A Girl Learns, Does it Qualify Her for Building up a Family?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper 102nd year, Issue No. 32537, (January 10, 1976), p. 9.

Beginning his article, the writer raised a number of questions about what a girl actually learns to qualify her for building up a family and bringing up a generation which is faithful to the Fatherland and devoted to the family.

He explained the significance of maintaining the values under which the Egyptian society, for hundreds of years, has been living, creating good mothers.

The writer went on to review the curricula of education, especially as pertaining to what a girl is currently studying in Egyptian schools, saying it hardly differs from what boys are studying, except for some optional subjects, such as home economics. He drew a comparison between our times and what girls

were studying in past days, indicating why, at that time, girls studied longer years than boys, and showing the effect of injecting considerable information about family life in the curricula of girls in bringing about mothers who are capable of assuming the responsibility of upbringing future generations.

Concluding his article, the writer said that as a result of the formulation of feminine curricula by men, these curricula have laid less emphasis on family life and on the upbringing of future generations.

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